THERE'S NOT AN ADVERTISEMENT printed in this paper to-day that is not informing or interesting.

The Courier-Journal.

THE MERCHANT WHO ADVERTISES less this year than last thus deliberately starts to travel backward on the store-highway—starts to unravel the business fabric which he has been weaving.

VOL. CVIII. NEW SERIES—NO. 14,257. LOUISVILLE, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1908.—10 PAGES. PRICE {THREE CENTS. ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

The Weather.

Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Kentucky and Tennessee—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Indiana—Snow, followed by fair and colder Monday; Tuesday fair and warmer.

THE LATEST.

Three presidential possibilities are expected to make addresses at public functions. On Tuesday Secretary Taft will address the Ohio Society in Philadelphia. Mr. Bryan will be the guest of honor at a dollar dinner in Lincoln, Neb., Wednesday evening, and is expected to make an address which will be a reply to recent public speeches, both Democratic and Republican, regarding the issues on which the campaign will be fought. Gov. Hughes is scheduled for two speeches on Friday, one being before the West End Woman's Republican Association of New York.

The Senate Committee on Finance will take up the Aldrich bill at its sitting Tuesday. It is not believed that the Democrats will make any determined opposition to the bill in committee, and the indications are that it will be given a place on the Senate calendar sooner than even the Republican advocates of the measure expected.

A conference of the Irish members of the House of Commons will be held in London this week in an effort to heal the breach growing out of the differences between William O'Brien, Nationalist member for Cork, and the Parliamentary party, of which John Redmond is chairman, and to enable the Irish members to present a united front.

J. Will Gaulbert, vice president of the Peaslee-Gaulbert Company, a widely-known business man, and one of the wealthiest men in Kentucky, died of Bright's disease yesterday morning at 1:30 o'clock in his apartments in the Weissinger-Gaulbert. He had been ill for several weeks, and his death was expected.

The President has written Gov. Sparks, of Nevada, that the Federal troops will be withdrawn from Goldfield shortly after the Legislature meets. The President has made public the report of the investigating commission which declares there never was reason to call for the troops.

The American battleship fleet arrived at Rio de Janeiro yesterday afternoon. The warships were escorted into the harbor by Brazilian cruisers, and the naval and civic authorities gave hearty welcome. The city was illuminated last night in honor of the visitors.

The Berlin police refused to allow the Socialists to parade and broke up processions by charging with sabres. Many persons were injured. It is estimated that 70,000 Socialists and sympathizers took part in yesterday's demonstration for direct universal suffrage.

John Fay, released from the penitentiary after serving a three-year term for setting up a game of chance, was rearrested on his arrival at Mt. Sterling on several charges, one of them being shooting with intent to kill.

In pursuance of the call of the Governor, the Nevada Legislature will convene in extra session at Carson City on Tuesday to consider legislation for the correction of labor troubles at Goldfield.

W. E. Estes, general freight agent of the Central of Georgia, was accidentally and perhaps fatally wounded by his wife, who was handing him a revolver, thinking she heard a burglar.

A convention of militia officers in Boston will seek new legislation from the National Government looking to the improvement of the National Guard.

The San Luis bridge at Monterey, Mexico, burned, destroying a large number of merchants' booths and causing a loss estimated at over $300,000.

A heavy snow and wind storm put Chicago's wire communication to other points out of commission yesterday. A blizzard is raging in Milwaukee.

William H. Taft, Secretary of War, returned to Washington. He will appear before two congressional committees during the week.

Under the rules of the House which will be adopted to-day, Speaker Gooch will preside over the joint sessions of the House and Senate.

Eight men were drowned when a barge, heavily loaded with oysters, overturned in the Eanuco river, in Mexico.

An explosion of natural gas in a Joplin, Mo., hotel killed the clerk and fatally wounded Mrs. John E. Stevens.

Justice John M. Harlan says he is out of politics for good, and will remain on the Supreme bench.

Maj. A. T. Wood, pension agent for Kentucky, is in Washington to see about reappointment.

A block of factory buildings was burned in New York, causing a loss of about $500,000.

The cornerstone of the new $65,000 Methodist church was laid at Lexington.

POLICE CHARGE WITH SABERS

Socialists Put To Route In Berlin Streets.

Pr[illegible] Broken Up and [illegible]rsons Injured.

[illegible]nt Buildings and [illegible]tace Guarded.

SUFFRAGE DEMONSTRATION.

Berlin, Jan. 12.—The determination of the Socialists to secure direct universal suffrage, combined with their indignation against Chancellor Von Buelow's curt declaration refusing their demand, gave rise to-day to an unusual scene and a monster popular demonstration, accompanied by disorders in the streets of the Prussian capital, in which 40,000 organized Socialists participated, while 30,000 sympathizers from time to time actively joined in the manifestations.

One of the most remarkable features of to-day's uprising was the number of women who engaged in the demonstrations, and they appeared even more earnest in their activities than the men. The authorities took the sternest measures to prevent disorders and the strictest precautions to protect the Assembly and other public buildings and Prince Von Buelow's residence against the outburst of fury. Groups in the streets were dispersed in the most vigorous manner and collisions between processions of manifestants and the police resulted in the injury of a considerable number of the demonstrators, but so far as is known no fatality occurred in this city. The police refrained from making arrests except in cases of extreme violence.

The movement extends throughout Prussia, where the Socialists are exceptionally numerous. Reports received from other cities, however, do not indicate that the demonstrations there were accompanied by violence.

* * *

Police Warnings Not Heeded.

Notwithstanding the Police Commissioner's warning that repressive measures would be applied, many thousand Socialists gathered in the morning at the 600 local headquarters of the various districts of the capital and thence proceeded in groups, singing revolutionary songs, toward the eight halls in the city where mass-meetings had been announced.

From 10 o'clock in the morning the entire police force had been on duty. Two hundred men, with officers, were hidden in each of the fire stations and large bodies were held in reserve at the police stations, while public buildings were requisitioned also where the police forces were quartered to act in any emergency. In the gardens and outhouses of the Landtag, before which the demonstration on Friday occurred, a heavy guard was stationed. Street cars and other vehicles were permitted to drive in front of the building, but no group of more than two pedestrians were allowed to pass on any pretext.

* * *

Police Surround Chancellor's Palace.

Chancellor Von Buelow's palace on Wilhelmstrasse was entirely cut off by cordons of police, as violent manifestations against the Prince were feared, while the environs of the Imperial Palace, with the square in front, were closed to the public. Squads of police, both on foot and mounted, patroled the central thoroughfares.

The Socialists showed great determination in their attempts to hold processions, although the police made energetic endeavors to prevent this. Long before the hour of noon, the hour fixed for the meeting, all the halls were completely packed and the police drew up in force around the doors to hold the crowds in check. Those who could not get within the buildings were driven into the adjoining streets by squads of police. Inside the halls the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, the excitement increasing as the speakers denounced the action of the Chancellor, whose name was received with loud booing and hissing. The speakers did not advise violence, but declared that if violence occurred the responsibility would fall upon the police and the privileged classes, who refused the people their rights.

* * *

Processions Broken Up.

Resolutions favoring universal suffrage and a secret ballot were adopted by acclamation, after which the audiences streamed into the streets. The police immediately attempted to disperse the throngs, which showed an evident intention to march in procession toward the palace square. In most cases the processions were soon broken up by the police displaying the utmost energy.

Two formidable columns, however, marched as far as Alexander Platz, within a short distance of the Emperor's palace, where the police charged them, using the flats of their sabers freely and inflicting many injuries. Eventually they succeeded with the greatest difficulty in scattering the demonstrators, who retired hooting and jeering ironically, toward Unter Den Linden. Thousands of spectators already had gathered there from curiosity, and the police followed the broken ranks of the paraders, clearing the entire thoroughfare as far as Brandenburg gate, where most of the people fled rapidly along the paths to Tiergarten. Many of them, however, escaped along the side streets, Friedrichstrasse and Wilhelmstrasse.

* * *

Police Charge With Sabers.

Later some thousands of the demonstrators gathered a short distance from Chancellor von Buelow's residence and began shouting down the Chancellor, who had driven through into Friedrichstrasse. The attitude became so threatening that both the mounted and foot policemen charged them fiercely, striking right and left with the flat of their sabers. Scores of the manifestants were knocked down and trampled upon and the great crowd at length was broken up into small groups, among whom there were many injured.

Another serious collision occurred at Jungfern Bridge, where many suffered severe contusions. On Moritz Platz an immense crowd shouted and hooted until the police with drawn arms forced them into the side streets. Thousands attempted to reach Berlin from the suburbs after the meetings there, but found every thoroughfare barred. It was impossible to get through without contact with the police and a great majority of the excursionists returned to their homes. Toward evening quiet was resumed in the heart of the city, but several small groups marched in the outlying streets singing the Marseillaise. The main force of the police was withdrawn at night, but patrols continued to prevent groups from forming.

In the suburbs during the day fourteen other meetings that were held attracted even greater concourses of men and women than the meetings in the city. At these gatherings songs were sung, set to military airs, as well as the Marseillaise.

WELLS DRAGGED FOR MISSING MAN.

George Beard, of Dubois County, Ind., Had $1,000 When He Left Home.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—George Beard has been missing from his home at Kyana, Dubois county, Ind., since November 26 last, and his relatives fear that he has met with foul play. Beard bought lumber and ties for local firms and a short time before he disappeared he came to this city and collected nearly $1,000, and when last seen he had this money on his person. Beard's brother, Henry Beard, of London, Ky., went to Kyana yesterday to institute a search for the missing man and had several wells in the neighborhood of Kyana dragged. Beard was a man of good habits, and his friends are firm in their belief of the foul play theory.

GOOCH TO PRESIDE AT JOINT SESSION

PROVIDED BY RULES WHICH WILL BE ADOPTED.

SENATE COMMITTEES READY FOR ANNOUNCEMENT.

REPUBLICAN PAGE APPOINTED.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—W. J. Gooch, Speaker of the House, will preside over the joint session of the House and Senate when the balloting for United States Senator begins, and he will continue in the chair at future sessions until the Legislature adjourns or someone is elected Senator.

The Committee on Rules in the House will be announced to-morrow morning and this committee will frame the rules for the government of the House. One rule will provide for the joint sessions to vote on the Senatorship and it will provide that the Speaker of the House shall preside on these joint ballots.

Mr. Gooch said to-night that the House Committees will be announced Tuesday morning.

The Senate committees will be announced to-morrow, and are awaited with interest.

Republicans will get one officer in the House and this one will be a page. Under the resolution adopted last Thursday the Speaker shall name three messengers, to receive the same pay as pages, and one of these three will be a Republican. The lucky youth is Tim McAuliffe, of Louisville. He has a good record. The appointment will be made by Mr. Gooch just to show that there is no hard feeling between the Republicans and the Democrats and that the minority is entitled to something even if it is only a messenger.

WIFE PAYS COSTS; TAKES HUSBAND BACK

SMILES AS SHE SETTLES SUIT FOR DIVORCE IN COURT ROOM.

Lawrenceburg, Ind., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—When the divorce case of Mrs. Relia Grimsley vs. William G. Grimsley, of Sparta township, was called in the Dearborn Circuit Court the plaintiff and defendant met in court, smiles were exchanged, and after a consultation she paid the costs, asked the Judge to dismiss the case, and the reunited couple left the court room arm in arm amid the plaudits of the spectators. Mrs. Grimsley had charged her husband with cruel and inhuman treatment.

BEGINS IN EARNEST

READY FOR TAKING OF EVIDENCE AGAINST THAW.

Defense Undertaking To Steer a Difficult Course In Effort To Free Prisoner.

New York, Jan. 12.—The second trial of Harry K. Thaw for the killing of Stanford White will begin earnest tomorrow morning, when the State will present its case to the jury which is charged with determining the responsibility of the defendant under the law. With a straight plea of insanity entered from the very beginning, the issue this year will be one of responsibility or irresponsibility, with the words "guilt" or "innocence" of the accused seldom heard. Assistant District Attorney Francis P. Garvan will outline the State's case in a ten-minute speech. He will briefly sketch the incidents leading up to the shooting on Madison Square roof garden, and will characterize the killing as he did last year, as a coolly planned and willful murder. Thaw's acts preceding and following the crime will be held up as those of a sane man. The State's witnesses were heard in less than two hours at the first trial, but it is said that this year the direct case will be longer, including, as it does, the rather important testimony of James Clinch Smith, a brother-in-law of Stanford White, who talked with Thaw just a few minutes before the shooting.

If the State's case should extend well into the afternoon session the defense will not be required to open until Tuesday morning. Martin W. Littleton will make the opening address for Thaw, and it is said there will be no lack of justification in his outline of defense, but a recital from first to last of events which, it will be claimed, point irresistibly to the fact that Thaw was insane at the time of his fatal meeting with White. To build up a case of legal insanity at the time of the act and leave an egress to a claim of present soundness of mind will be a delicate task, and Mr. Littleton's handling of it will be watched with great interest.

FEDERAL TROOPS TO BE REMOVED

From Goldfield When Legislature Meets.

Never Any Need For Them Says Report.

Commission Hints of Scheme To Reduce Wages.

PRESIDENT WRITES SPARKS.

Washington, Jan. 12. — President Roosevelt has determined to withdraw the Federal troops from Goldfield, Nev., shortly after the Legislature begins its special session Tuesday. This intention was made known at the White House to-day when the report of the special investigating commission was made public, together with a letter from the President to Gov. Sparks, dated January 4.

The President says he shall be governed by the recommendations in the reports unless the Governor can show that the statements of the report are not in accordance with the facts. The report says:

The conditions did not support the general allegations in the Governor's request for troops, nor were his specific statements established to any such extent as to justify his use of these statements for the purpose of seeking Federal troops.

It concludes with this recommendation:

But we also must firmly believe that upon the assembling of the Legislature, or within a few days thereafter, the troops should be removed, regardless of any request for their retention that may be made by either the Legislature or the Governor of Nevada, it being essential that the State of Nevada shall understand this situation completely, shall recognize the fact that then will be the date to be thrown upon it, and it alone, the primary responsibility of keeping order, and that, recognizing this responsibility, it may take such action as is the duty of the State and as will be sufficient in the premises.

* * *

President To Governor.

In his letter to Gov. Sparks, after reviewing the steps so far taken in the Goldfield mining trouble, the President continues:

I have just received the report of these three gentlemen (Murray, Smith and Neill), which sets forth in the most emphatic language their belief, after a careful investigation on the ground, that there was no warrant whatever for calling upon the President for troops, and that the troops should not be kept indefinitely at Goldfield. The report further states that there was no danger against the power of the State at the time the troops were called for, that nobody supposed then there was such an insurrection and that none of the conditions described in Sections 5297-8-9 of the Revised Statutes as warranting interference by the Federal Government existed, and that the effort was, and is, plainly an effort by the State of Nevada to secure the performance by the United States of the ordinary police duties which should, as a matter of course, be performed by Nevada herself.

The report further says:

There is absolutely no question that if the State of Nevada, and the county of Esmeralda exercised the powers at their disposal they can maintain satisfactory order in Goldfield; that so far these authorities have done nothing, but are relying upon Federal aid, and their attitude now is expressed that of refusing to do anything and desiring to throw their own burdens upon the Federal Government for the maintenance of those elementary conditions of order for which they, and only they, are responsible.

* * *

Agrees With Recommendations.

The signers of the report express their conviction that the troops should remain in Nevada until the assembling of the Legislature, so as to preserve the status quo in order that the Legislature may deal with the situation as it exists, but that shortly thereafter the troops should be removed.

I agree with the recommendations of this report, of which I enclose a copy, and shall act accordingly. Unless it can be shown that the statements of the report are in accordance with the facts, it will be incumbent upon the Legislature of Nevada, when it convenes, itself to provide for enforcing the laws of the State. The State of Nevada must itself make a resolute effort in good faith to perform the police duties incident to the existence of a State.

As the Operators' Association had instigated the call for Federal aid, the Commission, on reaching Goldfield, allowed the counsel to present the operators' side of the case fully. This occupied five days. At the end of these hearings the report says:

* * *

Operators Failed To Make Out Case.

Inasmuch as we were by this time satisfied that the mine operators had not in any particular established a case justifying either the bringing or the retention of the troops, we did not deem it necessary to take any extensive evidence on the other side, and the hearing was substantially closed with a brief formal interview with the committee from the miners' union.

Reviewing the conditions leading up to the present strike and since the strike began November 12, the report draws this conclusion:

* * *

Planned To Reduce Wages.

The action of the mine operators warrants the belief that they had determined upon a reduction in wages and the refusal of employment to members of the Western Federation of Miners, but that they feared to take any course of action unless they had the protection of Federal troops, and that they accordingly laid a plan to secure such troops and then put their programme into effect.

When the troops arrived the mine operators issued a statement in which they indicated a reduction in miners' wages from $5 to $4 a day, also their intention not to employ miners who belonged to the union. The report adds:

While this cut in wages and refusal to employ members of the Western Federation of Miners was not announced until after the arrival of the troops, every incident confirms the belief that such action was in contemplation before the arrival of the troops, was part of the general plan of the mine operators to establish their independence of the union, and that the coming of the troops was expected and urged by them to make such plan feasible.

* * *

Conditions Do Not Justify Troops.

Conditions at Goldfield, the report asserts, did not justify calling for the troops. The single case of the unlawful use of dynamite, which failed to accomplish any damage, was surrounded by such circumstances, the report says, as to raise a reasonable doubt as to the genuineness of the charge that members of the union were responsible. The bulk of the testimony of the operators tends to show, according to the report, not the existence of past or present disorder, but the possibility of future disturbance should the troops be withdrawn. This view was held by many men of almost all classes, but was based on the changed conditions since the troops had arrived, namely: The declaration of the operators reducing wages and refusing to employ union men. As to the refusal of the operators to employ union men, the report sets forth a statute of the State prohibiting such discrimination. The Commission expresses itself as satisfied that out of the entire membership in the miners' union there are not over a few hundred men of dangerous type, while the great majority, probably three-fourths of the membership of the union, were conceded to be men of law-abiding tendencies. The report adds:

By permitting their organization to be managed and controled by men of violent tendencies, the union as a body has thus laid itself open to the reproach of being a vicious organization.

* * *

Time For State To Act.

In view of the foregoing facts, we believe there is considerable danger that serious disorders will be attempted if the troops be withdrawn and the mine operators insist on carrying out their publicly announced policy. But if a handful of men have controled the Goldfield Miners' Union, and committed the organization to indefensible policies and practices, it is no reason why the county of Esmeralda and the State of Nevada should tamely submit to the domination of this same group and should not assert their authority and power and enforce respect for law and order without support of Federal troops.

LIVELY SESSION

Of the Nevada Legislature Is Looked For.

Carson, Nev., Jan. 12.—Many members of the State Legislature, which has been called by Gov. Sparks to meet in special session next Tuesday for the purpose of providing means to preserve order at Goldfield, have already arrived. Gov. Sparks stated to-day that he hoped that the Legislature would finish its business in two weeks. There will be a caucus of the members tomorrow on organization. It is believed that the attaches will occupy the positions held at the session of last winter.

Lieut. Gov. Dickerson said to-day he was in favor of any legislation that will promote the interests of the State. As he has been opposing Gov. Sparks' policies, this statement has produced a better feeling.

Congressman Bartlett, who is in accord with Gov. Sparks, arrived and will remain throughout the session.

The Goldfield Miners' Union and the Mine Owners' Association will both be represented by prominent members.

Gov. Sparks was unwilling to-night to outline his message in advance of its transmission to the Legislature Tuesday.

A lively session is looked for, as there are many radical labor sympathizers among the members, who will fight any measure authorizing the organization of a State militia or a constabulary similar to the Pennsylvania constabulary force. It is said by those who are working for a militia or constabulary force that if the plan is blocked the Legislature will be asked to memorialize Congress to enact a law establishing a permanent military organization in Nevada.

TUNNELS UNDER MANHATTAN FINISHED

BLAST CLEARS AWAY THE LAST OBSTACLE UNDER SIXTH AVENUE.

New York, Jan. 12.—After three years of continuous work, day and night, the Pennsylvania railroad's tunnels under Manhattan have been completed. It was learned to-day that the final blast was fired at 5 p. m. Saturday, sixty feet under Sixth avenue and Thirty-second street. It cleaned the last obstacle in the Thirty-second-street tube, enabling two gangs of men, who had been operating from opposite directions, to greet each other through the wide aperture. They Thirty-third-street tube had been blasted entirely through some weeks before.

Much work remains to be done in the tunnels under the East river, the Long Island City yards and approaches, and on the Jersey approaches to the Hudson tubes.

PROF. W. F. BLACK DIES IN CHICAGO

CHRISTIAN CHURCH PASTOR WHO WAS BORN IN KENTUCKY.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—Prof. W. F. Black, for the past seventeen years pastor of the Central Church of Christ, died at his home, 3105 Calumet avenue, to-day. Prof. Black was one of the best-known men in the Christian Church. He was graduated from DePauw University and continued his studies at MacPherson School of Languages in London.

He was a tutor in Hiram College with the late President Garfield, with whom he was intimately associated. Mr. Black was born at Morefield, Ky., December 10, 1840. His wife and two sons—Horace W. Black, of Nashville, Tenn., and Fred Black, president of the Fred W. Black Lumber Company, of Chicago—survive him.

BLOCK OF FACTORY BUILDINGS BURNED

FIRE LOSS OF $500,000 ON THE EAST SIDE OF NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 12.—A block of five-story tenement buildings, extending from Ninety-third to Ninety-fourth streets on First avenue, and which had been remodeled for factory purposes and were occupied by a half dozen enterprises, was burned early to-day, causing a loss of about $500,000. Adam Hoffel, iron works; L. Ebelman, iron works; Hallenber & Duscher, machinists; Grossman Shoe Manufacturing Company; Kerall Button Company and the American Rug Company suffered most.

MEXICAN GUNBOAT DISABLED IN STORM.

Crew Taken Off and Vessel Towed To Port.

Mexico City, Jan. 12.—The Mexican gunboat Bravo has just been towed into Vera Cruz after being seriously disabled in a storm on the gulf while returning from ports on the Yucatan coast. Water flooded the hold, putting all the machinery out of commission, and the boat was towed in by a training ship. The crew had to rescue to the other boat in lifeboats.

NEW BOARD OF CONTROL

[illegible]ost Certain That It Will Be Created.

Two Democrats and Two Republicans.

Bradley Thinks Little of Beckham's Chances.

SAYS HE IS IN THE RACE.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—A new Board of Control, to have complete charge of the insane asylums, the School for the Deaf, at Danville, and the Feeble-minded Institute, in Frankfort, is planned, and it is now practically certain that it will be created. The Democrats generally are in favor of a new board, and this means that the members of the old board will lose out, although one or more of them might be elected. Under the present plan the Prison Commission will be left as it now is and will not be disturbed.

Two prominent Democrats are already candidates for the positions on the new Board of Control. One of them is Judge S. W. Hager, who led the Democratic ticket in the last State election. The other is Dr. M. G. Watson, who is now a member of the State Senate. Other candidates may also appear, and the Republicans will have a general scramble for the place or places that may be allotted to the Republicans, but it is generally conceded that one of the places will go to Col. Albert Scott, recently appointed a member of the Board of Control by Gov. Wilson.

Several plans have been suggested, and none of them has been agreed upon as yet, but there is a strong and general sentiment in favor of a new board, the members of which would be elected by the General Assembly. With the Democrats in control it would naturally follow that the Democrats would take the best that is to be had, but it is known that Gov. Willson favors two members of the board, two of them to be Democrats and two Republicans.

* * *

Democrats Want To Introduce Bill.

The Democrats are in favor of a bipartisan Board of Control, and will vote for such a bill, but they want it to originate on their side of the House and not on the Republican side. They can see no advantage in letting the Republicans put through such a measure, and many of the leading Democrats have declared in favor of such a bill. The plan is either to repeal or amend the present law and thus remove the present board from power, and then provide for the election of the new board by the General Assembly itself.

"I have talked to the Governor about the new bill, and he suggested that we ought to have four members," said one of the Democrats who is backing the new bill, "but I told him that I would rather have three members and let two of them be selected by the General Assembly and the third appointed by the Governor. That looks like it would be fair to both sides and would give the Republicans as much of a show as they could expect from us. The present board would be removed and the School for the Deaf and the Feeble-minded Institute placed under the control of the new board.

* * *

Scope of Present Law Satisfactory.

"The general scope of the present law is all right, and there is no objection to the terms of it, but the institutions should be taken out of politics and put in the hands of men who cannot juggle with the offices in the various institutions."

Percy Haly and Dr. Milton Board, the Democratic members of the present board, will not oppose such a measure, and both of them have expressed themselves as being in favor of the new board if it is made bipartisan and not turned over to the Republicans.

* * *

Only One Chance For Beckham.

William O. Bradley, former Governor, who is now the Republican candidate for United States Senator, says that if Mr. Beckham is not elected on the first ballot it is all off with him. He said: "If Beckham does not win on the first ballot, I will be the United States Senator, and things look good to me."

Mr. Bradley is in Frankfort for the first struggle, which is the most important, and is keeping his eyes open. He has able lieutenants and they are working night and day for the former Governor. It is a rather unusual situation with the former Governors running against each other. Both the Republicans and Democrats have nominated former Governors and it will be a battle royal when the deadlock that is bound to come arrives.

* * *

Not For Bradley.

Some of those Democrats who will not vote for Mr. Beckham say that the failure to elect Mr. Beckham on the first ballot does not mean at all that Mr. Bradley will be the next Senator. They say, and with reason, that it means that another Democrat will win. The outsiders see nothing to it but a Democrat for Senator and cannot figure how Mr. Bradley expects to land. They say that Mr. Beckham cannot win, but also see that out of the deadlock will come harmony, when the Democrats will agree to another Democrat and Mr. Beckham retires from the race.

One thing that is going to be done by the present Legislature is to pass some legislation that will help the schools of the State, and especially State College. The name of that institution will be changed and it will be called State University of Kentucky. Eventually it will be called Kentucky University after the present Kentucky University has changed its name and the people have come to understand that it no longer is the university of the State. The normal schools will ask for appropriations this time, and will get some money. There is a disposition among the members to improve the schools, and there will be little objection to the bills which will be proposed.

A. R. DUNLAP.

CHINESE SAILORS TRY TO DESERT VESSEL.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12.—More than forty Chinese sailors on board the British tank steamer Chesapeake, lying at Point Breeze, mutinied to-day because they declared Capt. William Gray had not furnished proper clothing and food on the trip from Singapore to this port. The men clambered over the side of the steamer to the pier, and the officers sent a call for the police to a nearby station. A squad answered the call and the troublesome Chinamen were surrounded and driven aboard the boat. An agreement granting some of their demands was signed by the Captain.

TAFT BACK READY TO FACE TWO COMMITTEES.

Secretary of War Will Answer Questions About Canal and Grant Monument.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Secretary of War Taft returned to Washington today from New York City, where he delivered an address on the relations between capital and labor at the Cooper Union last Friday. The Secretary will appear before two congressional committees this week. To-morrow morning he will go before the House Library Committee in connection with the Grant Monument, and on Thursday he will appear before the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals in regard to the Panama canal affairs.

Secretary Taft will deliver an address before the Ohio Society of Philadelphia Tuesday night of this week.

SAN LUIS BRIDGE DESTROYED BY FIRE

STRUCTURE LINED WITH MERCHANTS' BOOTHS AND LOSS IS HEAVY.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 12.—A special to the Express from Monterey, Mexico, says:

The San Luis bridge, connecting the northern part of Monterey with the southern part and bridging a dry river that in time of rain becomes a roaring torrent, burned yesterday, causing a heavy loss to the city and to business houses adjoining the bridge. The bridge was a very wide structure and the sides were lined with booths, all of which were occupied with thriving merchants, some carrying several thousand dollars' worth of stock. Adjoining the bridge several blocks of frame business houses were destroyed, most of which were occupied.

No correct estimate has yet been made of the total loss, but it will probably be between $300,000 and $400,000.

The fire was the largest ever known in this city and it will take a long time for the damage to be repaired.

EIGHT MEN ON BARGE DROWNED IN RIVER

CREW OF TWENTY WERE LOOKING AFTER HEAVY LOAD OF SHELLS.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 12.—A special to the Express from Tampico, Mexico, says:

Eight men were drowned in the Eanuco river by the sinking of a barge. The barge belonged to E. M. Powley and had been sent across the river with a gang of twenty men to load oyster shells. On the return it was being towed by the steam launch Acme, belonging to the Agencia Commerciale y Maritima. When in the middle of the river a large steam tug passed down the river so near the barge, which was heavily laden, that the swell caused the barge to careen and sink. All twenty men were thrown into the water, and Foreman Lucas and seven men were drowned. The responsibility for the accident will be investigated.

WIFE ACCIDENTLY WOUNDS W. E. ESTES

THOUGHT SHE HEARD BURGLAR AND WAS HANDING PISTOL TO HUSBAND.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 12.—W. E. Estes, general freight agent of the Central of Georgia railway, was perhaps fatally shot by his wife at an early hour this morning.

The shooting was accidental. Mr. Estes had just arrived home. His wife said she had heard a noise that made her think there was a burglar in the house and asked him to take a pistol she had placed on the table by her bedside. She was handing him the weapon when it was discharged.

Surgeons say the skull was badly fractured.

"BLACK HAND" AGENT SHOT AND KILLED

WAS ATTEMPTING TO COLLECT MONEY FROM FOREIGN MINERS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Punxsutawney, Pa., Jan. 12.—Frank Leo, an Italian, believed to be an agent of the Black Hand, and accused of levying tribute upon foreign miners for several months past, was shot and killed at the Florence mine of the Rochester and Pittsburg Coal Company, six miles from here, to-day while attempting to collect $50 from Domie Provinco and $20 each from two of the latter's boarders. Provinco is accused of the shooting. He fired three shots from a shotgun, it is alleged, while Leo was parleying at the door with Mrs. Provinco about paying the money demanded last night. He is alleged to have collected from Provinco and the boarders on a number of occasions.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN ENDURANCE CONTEST.

Automobile Runs Into Street Car, Killing Sporting Editor of Houston Post.

Houston, Tex., Jan. 12.—In an endurance race in which sixteen automobiles participated over country roads covering 112 miles, an accident occurred on the final run to-day in which John Trentem, sporting editor of the Houston Post, was killed by a collision with a street car; Brown Botts was injured internally, and Ray Weiss, general sales agent of the Kirby Lumber Company, was badly bruised.

Trentem was in a car which had lost a tire. The wheel without a tire caught on a street-car track and the automobile was thrown against an oncoming car. Trentem was instantly killed. The others were injured by the car turning over.

DEATH SUMMONS MAN OF AFFAIRS

J. Will Gaulbert Succumbs To Bright's Disease.

Very Ill For Several Weeks, But Died Suddenly.

Wealthy and Well-Known Local Business Man.

FUNERAL THIS AFTERNOON.

John Will Gaulbert, vice president of the Peaslee-Gaulbert Company, the Louisville Varnish Company and the Louisville Lead and Color Company, a director of the Louisville Railway Company and one of the best-known business men in Louisville, succumbed to Bright's disease yesterday morning at 4:30 o'clock in his apartments in the Weissinger-Gaulbert building, Third avenue and Broadway. Although Mr. Gaulbert had been in declining health for two years, his condition did not become such as to confine him to his bed until Christmas day. Mr. Gaulbert had been very ill for several weeks, but his death came suddenly and as a shock to his family and a wide circle of friends.

During his recent illness he would rally for a time, then his vitality would begin to ebb. During Saturday he rested well and spent a comfortable night until about 4 o'clock in the morning, when he asked the nurse for a glass of water and sat up in the bed to drink it. A few minutes after he lay down the end came peacefully.

* * *

One of Wealthiest Kentuckians.

Mr. Gaulbert was one of the wealthiest men in the State and was actively interested in several large, established and successful enterprises. Besides being one of the owners of the Weissinger-Gaulbert building, he was interested in other real estate in the city. Mr. Gaulbert was one of the best-known clubmen in Louisville, being a member of both the Pendennis and the Country Clubs.

Mr. Gaulbert was sixty-one years of age and had lived in Louisville practically all of his life. He was born in the old Gaulbert home, which at the time of his birth, in 1847, was in the county, but now situated on Hepburn avenue, in the Highlands. He was the son of William and Mary Gaulbert. His father was engaged in the grocery business, having come here from Pennsylvania, of which State he was a native.

* * *

Succession of Successes.

After receiving his education in the local schools Mr. Gaulbert first entered the business world as a bookkeeper for the firm of Green & Green, stock brokers on Fifth street. In 1872 he became associated with his brother, George Gaulbert, and Charles R. Peaslee in the firm of Peaslee-Gaulbert Company, with headquarters at 418 West Main street. When Mr. Peaslee retired in 1894 J. William Gaulbert became vice president of the company, and held that position at the time of his death.

In 1892 Mr. Gaulbert became connected with the Louisville Varnish Company, which is at Fourteenth and Maple streets, and about seven years ago became associated with the Louisville Lead and Color Company, at Fifteenth and Lytle streets. He was vice president of both concerns, and his brother, George Gaulbert, is president. Mr. Gaulbert took an active part in directing the affairs of the Louisville Railway Company and was one of the largest stockholders.

* * *

Personal and Civil Associations.

He was a member of the Falls City Blue Lodge of Masons and of the Louisville Commandery of Knights Templar. While he always was interested in the growth and welfare of the city, Mr. Gaulbert was never active in politics. One man closely associated with Mr. Gaulbert said yesterday:

"Will had a wide circle of friends and acquaintances which he won by his warm-hearted loyalty to them. He was generous to a fault."

Mr. Gaulbert was unmarried and is survived by an older brother, George Gaulbert, president of the Peaslee-Gaulbert Company, and one sister, Mrs. Francis Woodruff, wife of Col. Ezra Woodruff, a surgeon in the United States army and stationed at Brooklyn, N. Y. He also leaves a niece, Mrs. Attila Cox, Jr. Mrs. Wodruff arrived in the city last night.

* * *

Funeral Services This Afternoon.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of George Gaulbert, 1322 Fourth avenue, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The Rev. B. M. Messick, the Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church, will officiate. The burial will be in Cave Hill cemetery.

The active pallbearers selected from Mr. Gaulbert's business associates are: Joseph Burge, Stuart E. Duncan, J. D. Cooper, P. H. Callahan, Robert C. Judge, S. E. Booker, D. J. Kuebler and L. R. Atwood.

The honorary pallbearers are: Oscar Fenley, Dr. J. M. Ray, Dr. A. M. Cartledge, Thomas Williams, James W. Kennedy, Dr. I. N. Bloom, M. Lee Bloom, Dr. Henry Koehler, Matthew L. Akers, Albert Cowan, Samuel A. Culbertson, John H. Caperton, William W. Tapp, Sebastian Zorn, J. C. Barclay, Harry Lyons, Allan R. Hite, Attila Cox, Sr., T. J. Minary, Charles P. Weaver, S. Thurston Ballard, Alex P. Humphrey, Crit T. Collings, Hardin H. Littell, Charles P. Robinson, Harry Weissinger, Charles F. Grainger and Owen Tyler.

Men's Underwear

We are overstocked on certain lines of underwear, and in order to reduce them we have cut them as follows:

35c For Men's Gray Merino Shirts or Drawers; worth 59c.

38c For Men's Jaeger, flat fleeced, heavy cotton garments.

50c For "Lackawanna Mills" underwear, camel's hair and wool mixed; single or double breasted shirts; no drawers. Really worth 75c.

50c For "Wright's Seconds," wool fleeced Shirts or Drawers.

69c For Men's Scarlet Work Shirts and Drawers; worth $1.00.

72c For Wright's first-quality hygienic wool fleeced underwear. Actually worth $1.00.

75c For Men's gray wool, ribbed Shirts and Drawers that are worth $1.00.

$1.00 For Royal silk plush underwear; worth $1.50

$1.50 For Conradi & Friedmen's imported English underwear; extra heavy, full fashioned; worth $2.50.

John C. Lewis Co.
(Incorporated)

LINDSAY LIGHTS

The first and best of all inverted gas lights. Throws the light down where it is needed and produces a mellow, brilliant light, much better than electricity, acetylene or oil. Complete with globe, mantle and fixture, at 98c

BOMAR-SUMMERS HARDWARE CO.
Incorporated
333 West Jefferson.

ARREST NOT REPORTED

TSCHAIKOVSKY HAS BEEN IN PRISON OVER A MONTH.

Russian Police Hunting Evidence Against Leader of Revolutionists Before Complying With Law.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 12.—Although more than a month has elapsed since the arrest of Nicholas Tschaikovsky, representative of the Russian revolutionists, on November 23, no report of his imprisonment has yet been made to the Ministry of Justice, as required by law. It is merely said that Tschaikovsky is held by virtue of a special order issued by Premier Stolypin. Vice Minister of the Interior Makaroff is conducting an investigation concerning Tschaikovsky's activity in Russia since the October manifesto. The police claim to have evidence that the revolutionist leader attended the Socialist revolution congress at Tammerfors, Finland, at which he advocated a reign of terrorism and visited several places in the interior, as well as St. Petersburg, on a proselyting trip. It is charged that he maintained close relations with the terrorists in Finland.

It is said that the police are endeavoring to prove that the prisoner is one of the leading spirits in a great revolutionary organization, only the minor agents of which have heretofore fallen into their hands. Occasional arrests of men visited by Tschaikovsky, however, are still being made. Court Councillor Nicholaieffsky, director of an important department in the Ministry of Agriculture, was dismissed as soon as the police learned that he had received a call from Tschaikovsky, who is an old school friend of Nicholaieffsky's wife, and the arrest of a French citizen, Dr. Aletoff, led to the interposition of the French Ambassador. Aletoff, who had known Tschaikovsky in Paris, was in prison for ten days before the embassy learned of his whereabouts and procured his liberty.

Married at Bakerton.

Marrowbone, Ky., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—At Bakerton, this county, Mr. Jesse Cole and Miss Lee Cheek drove to the residence of the Rev. J. L. Adkins, of the Methodist church, and were married, the Rev. Mr. Adkins performing the ceremony. The bridegroom is a son of the Hon. W. H. Cole, former Representative in the Kentucky Legislature. The bride is a daughter of Mr. James Cheek, a wealthy farmer.

"COFFEE" COUGH

Woman Feared Consumption, But Specialist Said Cough Came From Coffee.

Quite a relief to learn your cough, which everyone said was surely consumption, is really caused by reflex irritation from coffee drinking.

You can quit the coffee, but consumption is hard to "shake."

A Wis. woman coughed so hard and so much she and her friends thought sure she had consumption, but a specialist in lung diseases found her lungs were all right—the cough came from coffee. She writes:

"I had a very bad cough that refused to yield to medicine. After five months' doctoring with my home doctor and fearing consumption, I consulted a specialist, who examined my lungs thoroughly. He said they were all right but I must quit drinking coffee as that was probably the cause of it. I was very nervous, also.

"He suggested I drink Postum, and gave me no medicine, only said he would write to my home doctor. I came home glad in one way and sorry in another. I thought it was hard to give up coffee, for I did not care for breakfast without it.

"The doctor's letter miscarried and I got no medicine for 2 weeks, but I left off coffee and began to use Postum, and my cough began to get better. I steadily improved in other ways—digestion got all right and I was not nervous.

"A short time ago I went to a picnic where they served only coffee and I drank some, but found my great love for it was entirely gone.

"I would have been glad to have had a cup of Postum, for the coffee I drank seemed like I had swallowed a stone, besides I did not sleep that night. Nothing would induce me to go back to coffee again." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Get the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

TO STOP FRAUD IN PRIMARIES

Senator Charlton Will Offer Bill To-day.

A Sweeping Measure For Reform.

Will Likely Pass With Few Amendments.

REPUBLICANS FAVOR PLAN.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—One of the most important, if not the most important bill which will be introduced at the present session of the Legislature, is one that will be offered to-morrow by Senator Albert Charlton, of Louisville. The bill regulates primary elections and is so drawn that fraud in a primary is to be made difficult. The bill is as follows:

An Act to Provide for Party Nominations by Direct Vote.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. A primary election, within the meaning of this article, and as used in this chapter, is an election held within the State, county, city, district, or subdivision thereof, as the case may be, by the members of any political party, or by the voters of some political faith, for the purpose of nominating candidates for office.

Sec. 2. All primary elections held in this Commonwealth by the various political parties shall be held and conducted in the same form and manner and under the same requirements as are or shall be provided by law for the holding of regular State elections, except in such particulars are are herein excepted.

Sec. 3. Hereafter, all candidates for elective officers shall be nominated:

By a primary held in accordance with this act, or,

By nomination papers, signed and filed as provided by existing statutes.

Party candidates for the office of United States Senator shall be nominated in the manner provided herein for the nomination of candidates for State offices.

Primary In July.

Sec. 4. A primary shall be held at the regular polling places in each precinct on the first Tuesday of July, 1908, and each year thereafter for the nomination of all candidates to be voted for at the next November election.

Sec. 5. At least sixty days before the time of holding such July primary the Secretary of State shall prepare and transmit to each county, town, city and village clerk, a notice in writing designating the offices for which candidates are to be nominated at such primary.

Sec. 6. Upon receipt of such notice such county clerk shall, not less than ten days thereafter, publish so much thereof as may be applicable to his county, once in each week for six consecutive weeks, in at least two, and not to exceed four, newspapers of general circulation published in said county.

Sec. 7. Each town, village and city clerk shall within ten days after the receipt of such notice cause notice of such primary to be posted in three public places in each precinct in his town, city or village; such notice shall state the time when, and place where, the primary will be held in each precinct therein, together with the offices for which candidates are to be nominated.

City Elections.

Sec. 8. In case of city elections, the city clerk shall cause one publication of such notice to be given, and shall also post such notice in three public places in each election precinct therein, such publication and posting to be not more than twenty and not less than ten days before such primary election.

Sec. 9. Each County Clerk shall, on the first Tuesday of June, 1908, and biennially thereafter, transmit to the Secretary of State the name and post-office address of each town, city and village clerk in his county.

Sec. 10. The name of no candidate shall be printed upon an official ballot used at any primary unless at least thirty days prior to such primary a nomination paper shall have been filed in his behalf, as provided in this act, in substantially the following form:

Nomination Paper.

(a) The undersigned, a qualified elector of (the ...... precinct of the town of ......) or (the ...... precinct of the ...... ward of the city of ......), county of ...... and State of Kentucky, and a member of the ...... party, hereby nominate ......, who resides (at No ......, on ...... street, city of ......) or (in the town of ......), in the county of ......, as a candidate for the office of ...... (here specify the office), to be voted for at the primary to be held on the first Tuesday of July, 1908, as representing the principles of said party, and I further declare that I intend to support the candidate named herein.

In cities.

Name of signer. St. No. Date signing.

(b) All nomination papers shall have substantially the above form written or printed at the top thereof. No signatures shall be counted unless they be upon sheets each having such form written or printed at the top thereof.

(c) Each signer of a nomination paper shall sign but one such paper for the same office, and shall declare that he intends to support the candidate named therein; he shall add his residence, with the street and number, if any, and the date of signing.

(d) For all nominations, except State officers, all signers of each separate nomination paper shall reside in the same precinct. For State officers, all signers on each separate nomination paper shall reside in the same county. The affidavit of a qualified elector shall be appended to each such nomination paper, stating that he is personally acquainted with all persons who have signed the same, and that he knows them to be electors of that precinct or county, as the nomination papers shall require; that he knows that they signed the same with full knowledge of the contents thereof and that their respective residences are stated therein and that each signer signed the same on the date stated opposite his name, and that he, the affiant, intends to support the candidate named therein. Such affidavit shall not be made by the candidate, but each candidate shall file with his nomination paper, or papers, a declaration that he will qualify as such officer if nominated and elected.

Rules of Nominations.

5. Such nomination papers shall be signed—

(a) If for a State office by at least 1 per cent. of the voters of the party of such candidate in at least each of six counties in the State, and in the aggregate not less than 1 per cent. nor more than 10 per cent. of the total vote of his party in the State.

(b) If for a representative in Congress, by at least 2 per cent. of the voters of his party, in at least one-tenth of the election precincts in each of at least one-half of the counties of the congressional district, and in the aggregate not less than 2 per cent. nor more than 10 per cent. of the total vote of his party in such district.

(c) If for an office representing less than a congressional district in area, or a county office, by at least 3 per cent. of the party vote in at least one-sixth of the election precincts of such district, and in the aggregate not less than 3 per cent. nor more than 10 per cent. of the total vote of his party in such district.

The basis of percentage in each case shall be the vote of the party for the presidential elector receiving the largest vote at the last preceding presidential election. But any political organization which at the last preceding general election was represented on the official ballot by either regular party candidates or by individual nominees only, may, upon complying with the provisions of this act, have a separate primary election ticket as a political party, if any of its candidates or individual nominees received 1 per cent. of the total vote cast at the last preceding general election in the State, or subdivision thereof, in which the candidate seeks the nomination. Nomination papers may also be filed for nonpartisan candidates; such papers shall contain at least 2 per cent., and not more than 10 per cent., of the total vote cast at the last preceding general election in the State, or subdivision thereof, in which the person is a candidate, such signers to be distributed in each case as required by the provisions of this act.

Method of Filing.

Sec. 11. All nomination papers shall be filed as follows:

For State officers, United States Senators, Representatives in Congress and those members of Senate and Assembly whose districts comprise more than one county, in the office of the Secretary of State.

For officers to be voted for wholly within one county, in the office of the County Clerk of such county.

For city officers, in the office of the City Clerk.

When nomination papers shall be received which contain 10 per cent. of the total vote, as limited in subdivisions a, b and c of Section 5 of this act, the clerk with whom such papers are required to be filed shall not receive or file further nomination papers for the candidate named therein.

Sec. 12. At least twenty-five days before any primary preceding a general election, the Secretary of State shall transmit to each County Clerk a certified list containing the name and post-office address of each person for whom nomination papers have been filed in his office, and entitled to be voted for at such primary, together with a designation of the office for which he is a candidate and the party or principle he represents.

Such clerk shall forthwith upon receipt thereof publish under the proper party designation, the title of each office, the names and addresses of all persons for whom nomination papers have been filed, giving the name and address of each, the date of the primary, the hours during which the polls will be opened, and that the primary will be held at the regular polling places in each precinct.

It shall be the duty of the county clerk to publish such notice for three consecutive weeks prior to said primary.

Such clerk shall also forthwith mail copies of such notice to each town, village, and city clerk of his county, who shall immediately post copies of the same in at least three public places in each precinct of his town, village or city, designating therein the location of the polling booth in each election precinct.

Publication of Notices.

Sec. 13. Every publication required in this act shall be made in at least two, and not to exceed four newspapers of general circulation in such county or city. One of such newspapers shall represent the political party that cast the largest vote in such county or city at the preceding general election, and one of such newspapers shall represent the political party that cast the next largest vote in such county or city at the preceding general election.

In any case where the publication of a notice cannot be made as hereinbefore required, it may be made in any newspaper having a general circulation in the county or city in which the notice is required to be published.

Sec. 14. An official ballot shall be printed and provided for use at each voting precinct in the form provided herein and annexed hereto. The names of all candidates for the respective offices, for whom the nomination papers prescribed shall have been duly filed, shall be printed thereon.

Sec. 15. At least twenty days before the July primary each county clerk shall prepare sample official ballots, placing therein, alphabetically, under the appropriate title of each office and party designation, the names of all candidates to be voted for in the precinct of his county for whom nomination papers have been filed. Such sample ballot shall be printed upon tinted or colored paper and shall contain no blank endorsement or certificate.

Such clerk shall forthwith submit the ticket of each party to the county chairman thereof and mail a copy to each candidate for whom nomination papers have been filed with him as required by this act, to his postoffice address, as given in such nomination paper, and he shall post a copy of each sample ballot in a conspicuous place in his office.

On the tenth day before such primary the county clerk shall correct any errors or omissions in the ballot, cause the same to be printed and distributed as required by law in the case of ballots for the general election, except that the number of ballots to be furnished to each precinct shall be twice the number of votes cast thereat in the last preceding general election.

Sec. 16. All ballots, blanks, and other supplies to be used at any primary, and all expenses necessarily incurred in the preparation for or conducting of such primary, shall be paid out of the treasury of the city, county, or State, as the case may be, in the same manner, with like effect, and by the same officers as in the case of elections.

Election Officers.

Sec. 17. The Mayor of every city shall nominate to the Common Council thereof, at their first regular meeting in February of each year in which a general election is to be held, and if no such meeting is held, then at a special meeting, which he shall call for such purpose on the last Tuesday of said month, three persons for inspectors of election, two for clerks of election and two for ballot clerks in each election district therein.

The president of every village shall nominate to the board of trustees thereof, at their first regular meeting in February of each year in which a general or other election is to be held, under the provisions of this title, and if no such meeting is held, then at a special meeting, which he shall call for that purpose on the last Tuesday of said month, three persons for inspectors of election, two for clerks of elections and two for ballot clerks in each election district therein.

Each of the persons so nominated shall be an elector in the district for which appointed; be able to read and write the English language understandingly, and shall not be a candidate to be voted for at such election, and not more than two of such inspectors, nor one of said clerks of election or ballot clerks so nominated shall be of the same political party, but all such officers shall be chosen from the two parties which cast the largest vote in such district at the last preceding general election. The party which cast the largest vote being entitled to two inspectors, one clerk and one ballot clerk, and the party receiving the next largest vote shall be entitled to one inspector, one clerk and one ballot clerk. The basis in each case shall be the vote of the party for the presidential elector receiving the largest vote at the last preceding presidential election, and such inspectors, clerks and ballot clerks shall be chosen from a list submitted to the Mayor of the city, or to the president of the village for that purpose by the regular county committee or city committee of the aforesaid two parties. Such list shall be submitted by the chairman from each ward to the city or county committee, and only such persons so selected by the chairman from each ward shall act as such inspectors, which list shall bear the signature of the chairman and secretary of said county or city committee. Such common council or board of trustees shall immediately approve or disapprove such nominations. If they disapprove as to any such nominee, the Mayor or president shall immediately nominate another person, qualified as aforesaid, from the list of the two committees representing the two parties which cast the largest vote in said district in the last general election, and the Mayor or village president shall continue to do so until the requisite number have been nominated and confirmed at such meeting. The persons so appointed inspectors, clerks and ballot clerks, in cities, shall hold their offices for two years and until their successors are appointed and qualified, and shall act as such officers at every primary, general, municipal and special election following their appointment held within their respective districts during such terms. The persons so appointed in villages shall hold their offices until their successors are appointed and qualified and shall act at every election held under this title within their respective districts. Such inspectors shall fill any vacancy in their number, or in the number of such clerks by persons qualified as aforesaid, and may appoint one of their number as chairman.

Sec. 18. The time of opening and closing the polls at primaries shall be the same as provided in the general election law.

Australian Ballot.

Sec. 19. At all primaries there shall be an Australian ballot made up of the several party tickets herein provided for, all of which shall be securely fastened together at the top and folded, provided that there shall be as many separate tickets as there are parties entitled to participate in said primary election. There shall also be attached a nonpartisan ticket, upon which, under the appropriate title of each office, shall be printed the names of all persons for whom nomination papers shall have been filed, as required by this act, who are not designated on such nomination papers as candidates of any political party, as defined by this act. The names of all candidates shall be arranged alphabetically, according to surnames, under the appropriate title of the respective offices and under the proper party designation upon the party ticket or upon the nonpartisan ticket, as the case may be. If any elector write upon his ticket the name of any person who is a candidate for the same office upon some other ticket than that upon which his name is so written, this ballot shall be counted for such person only as a candidate of the party upon whose ticket his name is written, and shall in no case be counted for such person as a candidate upon any other ticket. In case the person is nominated upon more than one ticket he shall forthwith file, with the proper officer or officers in charge of the preparation of the ballots, a written declaration indicating the party designation under which his name is to be printed on the official ballot. The ballots with the indorsements shall be in substantially the form heretofore annexed, provided that ballots for any city primary may be varied as to the title of the officers to be printed thereon, so as to conform to the law under which each such primary is held. After preparing his ballot the elector shall detach the same from the remaining tickets and fold it so that its face will be concealed and the printed indorsements and signatures of initials thereon seen. The remaining tickets, attached together, shall be folded in like manner by the elector, who shall thereupon, without leaving the polling place, vote the marked ballot forthwith and deposit the remaining tickets in the separate ballot box to be marked and designated as the blank ballot box. Immediately after the canvass the inspectors shall, without examination, destroy the tickets deposited in the blank ballot box.

Sec. 20. Vacancies occurring after the holding of any primary shall be filled by the party committee of the city, district, county or State, as the case may be.

Who Shall Vote.

Sec. 21. No person shall be entitled to vote at any primary unless a qualified elector of the precinct and duly registered therein, if registration thereat be required by law.

At least three days before the holding of a primary election the City Clerk shall furnish the city committees of the various political parties with six copies of the printed registration lists, and only voters whose names appear on such registration lists shall be allowed to cast their ballot at a primary election.

Sec. 22. The party committee of each precinct may appoint in writing over their signatures two party agents or representatives, with an alternate for each, who shall act as challengers for their respective parties. The right of any person to vote at a primary may be challenged upon the same ground and his right to vote be determined in the same manner as at an election. The chairman of each party committee of any precinct may represent his party at the polling booth during the canvass and return of the vote at a primary, or he may appoint an agent or designate a member of his committee for that purpose.

Sec. 23. Canvass of votes cast shall, except as herein otherwise provided, be made in the same manner and by the same officers as the canvass of an election. The party chairman of the precinct in a precinct canvass, of the county in a county canvass, of the State in a State canvass, or some duly appointed agent to represent each party shall be allowed to be present and observe the proceedings.

The precinct inspectors of election shall, on separate sheets, on blanks to be provided for that purpose, make full and accurate returns of the votes cast for each candidate, and shall within twenty-four hours cause to be delivered one copy of such returns as to each political party, to the county chairman of that party, and also cause such returns to be delivered to the County Clerk, if a July primary, or to the chairman of the city committee and City Clerk if a city primary; provided always, that such returns shall be sent by registered mail where practicable.

Canvass of Returns.

The county canvass of the returns of a July primary shall be made by the said officers and in the manner provided for the canvass of the returns of a November election. The canvassers shall meet and canvass such returns at 10 o'clock on the Friday following the July primary. Their returns shall contain the whole number of votes cast for each candidate of each political party, and a duplicate as to each political party shall be delivered to the county chairman of such party.

The canvassers shall also make an additional duplicate return in the same form as provided above, showing the votes cast for each candidate not voted for wholly within the limits of the county. The County Clerk shall forthwith send to the Secretary of State by registered mail one complete copy of all returns as to such candidates, and he shall likewise send to the chairman of the State Central Committee of each party a duplicate copy of the returns last described relating to such candidates of each such party.

Sec. 24. The Board of Canvassers provided for by statute to canvass returns of a November election, shall constitute the State Board of Canvassers of July primaries, and all the provisions of said statutes relating to the canvass of the returns of a November election, shall, as far as applicable, apply to the canvass, return and certification to the Secretary of State of such primary. Such board shall meet at the office of the Secretary of State at 10 o'clock a. m. on the third Tuesday of July next after the July primary.

Sec. 25. The person receiving the greatest number of votes at a primary as the candidate of a party for an office shall be the candidate of that party for such office, and his name as such candidate shall be placed on the official ballot at the following election.

As soon as the State canvass of a primary shall be certified to him, the Secretary of State shall publish in the official State paper a certified statement of the result of such primary as to candidates for State officers, United States Senators and Representatives in Congress, and any other candidate whose district extends beyond the limits of a single county, and shall mail to the chairman of the State Central Committee of each party so much of such certificate as relates to his party.

Sec. 26. Not less than fourteen days before any November election the Secretary of State shall certify to the County Clerk of each county within which any of the electors may vote for the candidates for such offices, the name and description of each person nominated for any such office as specified in the nomination papers.

Count City Votes.

Sec. 27. The canvass of the returns of a city primary shall be made by the City Clerk and the chairman of the city party committees of the various recognized parties in such city, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum. Such Board of Canvassers shall meet at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the day following the city primary and canvass the vote. They shall make and certify duplicate returns as to the votes cast for the candidates, and forthwith certify and file one complete return with the City Clerk, and deliver so much of the other as relates to each party to the respective city chairman. So far as applicable and not otherwise provided herein, the provisions of this act shall apply to all city primaries, provided that nomination papers therefor shall be filed at least fifteen days, a list of candidates posted and published at least ten days, and the official ballot printed at least four days before the day of holding such primaries. In case of a tie vote, the tie shall forthwith be determined by lot by the canvassers.

Sec. 28. The candidates for the various State offices, and for the General Assembly, nominated by each political party at such primary, and United States Senators of such political party, whose term of office expires beyond the first Monday in January of the year next ensuing, shall meet at the Capitol at 12 o'clock noon on the fourth Tuesday of August after the date on which any primary is held preliminary to any general election. They shall forthwith formulate the State platform of their party. They shall thereupon proceed to elect a State Central Committee of at least two members from each congressional district and a chairman of such committee, and perform such other business as may properly be brought before such meeting. The platform of each party shall be framed at such time that it shall be made public not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the following day.

Sec. 29. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State and Attorney General, on or before June 1, 1908, to prepare all forms necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, which forms shall be substantially followed in all primaries held in pursuance hereof. Such forms shall be printed with copies of this act for public use and distribution. Every day on which a July primary shall be held shall be a legal holiday.

Provision Against Bribery.

Sec. 30. Any person who shall offer, or with knowledge of the same, permit any person to offer for his benefit any bribe to a voter to induce him to sign any nomination paper, and any person who shall accept any such bribe or promise of gain of any kind in the nature of a bribe as consideration for signing the same, whether such bribe or promise of gain in the nature of a bribe be offered or accepted before or after such signing, or any candidate who shall knowingly cause a nomination paper, or papers, to be signed in his behalf by more than the maximum number of qualified electors provided for his district by this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon trial and conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail of not less than ten days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 31. Any act declared an offense by the general laws of this State concerning elections shall also, in like case, be an offense in all primaries, and shall be punished in the same form and manner as therein provided, and all the penalties and provisions of the law as to such elections, except as herein otherwise provided, shall apply in such case with equal force, and to the same extent as though fully set forth in this act.

Penalty For Forgery.

Sec. 32. Any person who shall forge any name of a signer or witness to a nomination paper shall be deemed guilty of forgery, and on conviction punished accordingly. Any person who, being in possession of nomination papers entitled to be filed under this act, or any act of the Legislature, shall wrongfully either suppress, neglect or fail to cause the same to be filed at the proper time in the proper office, shall on conviction be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months, or by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 33. The provisions of the statutes now in force in relation to the holding of elections, the solicitation of voters at the polls, the challenging of voters, the manner of conducting elections, of counting the ballots and making return thereof, and all other kindred subjects, shall apply to all primaries in so far as they are consistent with this act, the intent of this act being to place the primary under the regulation and protection of the laws now in force as to elections.

Sec. 34. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with or in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Almost Sure To Pass.

Senator Charlton's bill probably will be passed with few amendments. There is a general sentiment among the members in favor of fair primaries and it is believed that if anything will give the people a fair primary the law proposed by Senator Charlton will accomplish this result. The last Democratic primary was such that it has hurt the Democratic party and for this reason, as well as others, the members want a law that will be fair to all sides and establish the rule of the man who receives the most legal ballots getting the nomination. Of course, the Republicans are affected by the bill as well as the Democrats and most of the members on the Republican side of the House will also be for the bill.

A. R. DUNLAP.

CHANGES ALL MADE IN POLICE DEPARTMENT

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLOSE TO MAYOR SO ANNOUNCES.

FRANK NOLAN, PLUMBING INSPECTOR, MUST GO.

TWO PLUMS ONLY LEFT.

Few, if any, more changes of importance are to be made in the Police and Fire departments, at least for the present. A member of one of the Mayor's executive boards, and one who is in a position to know, said yesterday that he did not look for any material changes in these two departments. The matter came up when he was questioned as to when announcement of other changes would be made, and he replied that practically all the changes had been made, and that there remained but little work in that line for the Board of Public Safety and Board of Public Works to do.

Provided the man in a position to know is not mistaken, it now looks like Capt. Thomas Maher, Chief of Detectives, will retain his position under Mayor Grinstead and that Maj. Edward Burke will continue as Night Chief of Police. Lee Speed, recently promoted to the rank of Captain, was slated to succeed Maj. Burke as Night Chief, but it now looks like he has climbed as high as he can go for some time to come. Maj. Burke is one of the most efficient police officers on the force and is also counted one of the most popular members of the Police Department.

William DeForrester was to have succeeded Capt. Thomas Maher as Chief of Detectives, but judging from the statement made yesterday by one of Mayor Grinstead's official family the wind has been taken from his sails, and probably the best he can look for is a subordinate position in the Detective Department. It is not believed he will be content to accept this. Capt. Tom Maher, the present head of the department, is fitted for the place he holds by long years of experience.

Frank Nolan, Plumbing Inspector, is slated for removal by the Mayor. Mr. Nolan has made a good record for himself since he has had charge of the office, but he is a Democrat, and for that reason he must step aside and make room for a Republican. Who this Republican is to be the Mayor declined to state last night, but the change in the Plumbing Inspector's office likely will be made some time this week. The position has a good salary attached.

About the only two appointments of importance yet to be made by the Mayor are those of Plumbing Inspector and Gas Inspector. The latter position is the more lucrative one. The salary attached is $3,000 a year and the work is not exacting. The Mayor thinks $3,000 a year is more than a Gas Inspector should receive, however, and it is likely that it will be cut to about $1,800 a year.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP.
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. There is only one "BROMO QUININE." Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. 25c.

CITIZENS' LIFE COMPANY TO INCREASE DIRECTORATE.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders To Be Held To-morrow—Associate Medical Adviser.

Two prominent business men of Louisville likely will be added to the Board of Directors of the Citizens' Life Insurance Company at the annual meeting of the stockholders to be held in the Citizens' Life building in this city to-morrow. Eight directors are to be elected at the meeting. There are twenty-four directors in all, and eight are elected every three years.

Among other things to be done at the meeting likely will be the creation of a new position, that of associate medical director. Dr. Thomas Hunt Stucky is at present at the head of the medical department of the company, and he, it is said, will recommend a prominent Louisville physician for the new position either to-day or to-morrow. In case this new position is created, Dr. Stucky will be made chief medical director.

The assistant secretary of the company was recently promoted to the position of secretary. As a result, an assistant secretary will be named at the meeting of the stockholders to-morrow.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

HOTEL COMPANY FILES DEED OF ASSIGNMENT.

The Rufer Hotel Company, which conducts the Rufer Hotel on Fifth street, between Main and Market, has filed a deed of assignment to the Louisville Trust Company for the benefit of its creditors. The company is composed of John Rufer and E. C. Layson. The assignment was precipitated by a suit which was filed Friday by E. C. Layson against John Rufer for the recovery of $8,000, which amount of money he alleges he put into the business when he became a partner. A meeting of the creditors of the company will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon to determine what steps will be taken to wind up the business. The hotel is being run under the direction of the assignee.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

EVANS' FLEET ARRIVES AT RIO

Warm Welcome Extended Under Tropic Skies.

Brazilian Cruisers Escort Battleships To Port.

City Illuminated In Honor of the Visitors.

A CONTINUOUS CELEBRATION.

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 12.—The American fleet of sixteen battleships entered the port of Rio de Janeiro at 3 o'clock this afternoon, after a passage from Port of Spain, Trinidad, more than 3,000 miles, unmarred by serious accident, replete with interesting incidents and ending with a royal welcome from the thousands that had gathered to greet the visitors.

The fleet weighed anchor at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of December 29 at Port of Spain, and exactly at 4 o'clock to-day the vessels were swinging their anchors in this beautiful harbor. All of the battleships are here, but the supply ships Culgoa and Glacier are still at sea, not having been able to keep along with the others. The fleet has now covered about 4,600 miles, about a third the distance of the voyage to San Francisco.

Early in the morning the crowds began to gather in the streets of Rio de Janeiro, and long before the signal flags were hoisted announcing the approach of the American ships of war thousands of curious spectators had taken up the points of vantage on public buildings and the elevated quays. When the fleet steamed into the harbor, under the splendid mountains that frame the bay, beautiful in the tropical sun, it was a spectacle incomparable to the eye. The roadstead lay like a glittering mirror beneath.

Escorted By Brazilian Cruisers.

Word that the fleet had passed Cape Frio, about forty-five miles out, was received at 8:30 o'clock, and immediately scores of tugs and other small craft, crowded with spectators, set out to meet the visitors and accompanied them to the anchorage. Outlined against the horizon, the great battleships, stretched out in one long line, came slowly through the passage into the bay. The Connecticut, Rear Admiral Evans' flagship, was in the lead, with the Brazilian cruisers, dressed in gala attire, on either side. Passing the fortresses, the Connecticut fired a salute of twenty-one guns, which was responded to by the Brazilian warships, the German cruiser Bremen and the shore guns. The yards and fighting tops were manned, and cheers upon cheers were given for the splendid passage of the flagship and her sister ships.

Hearty Welcome.

As soon as the anchorage was made the Brazilian Minister of Marine, Admiral Alencar, the Captain of the Port, the American Consul, G. E. Anderson, the commanders of naval divisions and the civic authorities went on board the Connecticut and extended a hearty welcome to Rear Admiral Evans, his officers and men. Hundreds of launches, tugs and small boats circled about the battleships until long after the sun had gone down. Not less than 15,000 to 20,000 persons were aboard these boats, and more than 50,000 others were gathered on shore to celebrate the coming of the fleet. To-night the city is beautifully illuminated and a gala occasion has been made in honor of the visitors.

Enjoyable Voyage.

All the way down from the Port of Spain, the voyage was an enjoyable one and all on board the ships were well and seemingly happy. The Northeast trades were encountered as far as Cape St. Roque, with a long sea swell, the warships pitching gracefully. They steamed in double column, the Connecticut and the Minnesota, the latter, the flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas, leading. To some extent, the progress of the fleet was hampered by the strong currents and the swell, poor coal and minor derangements of the auxiliary machinery of several of the ships. Until Friday, the 10th, a uniform speed of ten knots was maintained. The speed was then increased to eleven knots and finally to twelve. All through the voyage, they encountered pleasant weather and at no time was the heat excessive, even while crossing the equator.

The first land sighted from the time of leaving Port of Spain, was off Pernambuco on the morning of the 8th., at a distance of twenty miles. The next land to be sighted was Cape Rio, this morning. From abreast of Pernambuco, there were gentle variable breezes with a smooth sea and a long swell from the Southward. With a favorable current, the battleships successfully completed the longest single passage they have yet made, 3,300 miles, in which their capacity was well tested.

Father Neptune's Great Time.

At midnight on the fifth, the fleet crossed the equator and Father Neptune visited the ships. On the flagship Connecticut, Neptune surrounded by his various assistants and satellites addressed a warm welcome to the Admiral in command. Never before had so many recruits crossed the line at one time, numbering fully 90 per cent of the crews. This great number of green hands gave Father Neptune and his followers an unusual opportunity to put them through the initiation with inimitable spirit. Neptune's flag hung at the yard arms during the ceremonies. All the newspaper correspondents on the vessels paid the tribute with the older officers and a number of midshipmen took the initiation. There was the usual lathering and shaving by the barbers and the ducking in the tanks which was administered by the bears.

False Alarm.

Early on Friday morning, a false alarm of man overboard was sent out from the Missouri, which brought the fleet to a quick stop and boats were lowered. It was an excellent drill and well performed. On the night of the same day a brig showing no lights entered the column and caused a break in the formation. A serious accident was averted only by the skillful handling of the warships.

Outside of Rio de Janeiro, a Brazilian fleet consisting of three cruisers, accompanied by the American tender Yankton, met the American battleships off Cape Rio, and after an exchange of greetings, steamed with them along the coast and into the roadstead. A hearty welcome was extended to the officers and men by the Minister of Marine in the name of the Brazilian Government and the navy. Bands played and whistles blew, with the waving of many flags, as the American ships steamed proudly through and dropped their anchors.

The newspapers here published special editions describing the splendid welcome extended to the Americans. Several of the papers will issue daily editions in English during the stay of the fleet, and have made arrangements to secure extensive special dispatches from the United States so that the men may have the news of their own country.



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The New Tri-Chrome Smith Premier Typewriter

Simply moving a small lever in front of the machine instantly changes the writing from black or purple to red.

This machine permits not only the use of a three-color ribbon, but also of a two-color or single-color ribbon. No extra cost for this new model.

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The Courier-Journal Office Building Offers Valuable Advantages To Its Tenants—

It is in the heart of the shopping district. The names of all tenants and their business are published daily in The Courier-Journal. The building is the best known and the widest known not only in Louisville, but in the South. Every room has hot and cold water, very large windows and high ceilings, steam heat, both gases, electric light and power. These, with the best of janitor and elevator service, are included in the rent. Rooms $20 and up. Several delightful suites. No office building in Louisville has the wide, spacious and airy corridor that The Courier-Journal building has. Apply Room 16, 3d floor, for space. Two elevators. Every room freshly painted and papered.

SAILORS CLASH WITH POLICE.

Twenty Arrested For Drunkenness—Sailor Drowned.

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 12.—Dispatches received here to-day from Pernambuco tell of disorders among the sailors of the torpedo flotilla, which arrived there on January 10. While on shore leave the sailors became engaged in a row among themselves and with the police who interfered. A large number of the sailors received slight injuries, and twenty of them were arrested on charges of drunkenness. Lieut. Commander Cone had a conference with the peace authorities and will prevent further trouble between the police and the sailors who are allowed shore leave.

Edward Gray, a sailor on the torpedo boat Lawrence, while climbing a ladder on the side of the vessel fell into the sea and was drowned.

DEATH FOR THIEVES IN RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

Two Hanged and Sentences Passed On Others.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 12.—A court-martial has sentenced five persons to death and two to the mines for the robbery, during last April, of the estate belonging to the Alexander Nevsky monastery. The robbers expected a big haul, but secured only a lot of rubbish, worth a couple of hundred roubles.

The Gov. General of Kieff has confirmed six death sentences for theft, and at Warsaw two thieves were hanged in the citadel to-day. At Odessa, Vilna and Moscow two death sentences each were confirmed, and at Riga and Tchernagoff one each, all for theft.

Clearing-house Paper Called In.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 12.—President Baldwin, of the Montgomery Clearing-house Association, has issued an order for the complete retirement of the clearing-house certificates which have been used in Montgomery and vicinity for the past two months.

P-E-R-T-I-N-E-N-T

facts to the user of Domestic Coal. Intensity of heat, long lasting, requiring very little attention, with very small per cent. of ash. These are the pertinent facts which make economical and valuable

Camden High-Grade Pittsburg Coal

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January 13, 1908.

Another Strong Feature for the

Illustrated Sunday Magazine

George Bernard Shaw

Contributes in next Sunday's issue of the ILLUSTRATED SUNDAY MAGAZINE the first installment of a thrilling short story —

"The Miraculous Revenge"

Written in weird and mysterious style, this masterpiece of the celebrated Irish wit and playwright will be of absorbing interest to everyone who likes well-written stories of an eerie character. It will appear in three installments, beginning in the

Illustrated Sunday Magazine

Next Sunday.

See that you get a copy.

CUT AND DRIED

Councilmen Caucus On Three Ordinances.

WILL PASS FETTER COMPANY'S FRANCHISE MEASURE.

WANT SALOON CLOSING HOUR MADE MIDNIGHT.

OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION.

Numerous measures of importance are scheduled to come before the lower board of the General Council at the meeting to be held to-morrow night. So important are some of the matters to be acted upon that a caucus of the lower board members was held one evening last week. Three measures were considered at this caucus: The ordinance creating a franchise whereby the Fetter Company may furnish electricity for power and lights throughout a district bounded by First, Sixth, Main and Jefferson streets; the ordinances providing for the annexation of additional territory to the city of Louisville, and the ordinance providing for the closing of saloons at 12:30 o'clock at night instead of 1 o'clock, as at present.

A majority of those who were present at the caucus expressed themselves in favor of the ordinance creating a lighting franchise for the Fetter Company. The upset price for the franchise, as fixed by the ordinance, is $2,000. There were some at the caucus who expressed the belief that this upset price was too much, inasmuch as the Fetter Company, acting under a contract made with the city some three years ago, had already gone to the expense of laying conduits and placing wires underground. It was held that in placing the conduits and wires the Fetter Company had acted in good faith on the strength of its contract with the city. The contract, although challenged by a suit filed in Judge Miller's court, was held valid, but when an appeal was taken Judge Miller's decision was set aside.

* * *

Mr. Barret Won't Oppose It.

Alex Barret, chairman of the Board of Public Works, was present at the caucus, and in behalf of the board protested against the passing of the ordinance. He based his main objection on the belief that the creation of such a franchise provided by the ordinance would result in an extensive tearing up of the streets. He also called attention to the fact that it was only recently that a franchise affording lighting privileges was sold for $100,000, and he implied that he did not think, in view of this fact, that the General Council should pass an ordinance creating another franchise. Mr. Barret admitted that he was the owner of five shares of stock in the Louisville Gas Company, but said that this fact did not influence his opinion relative to the proposed franchise in the least.

When asked yesterday about his opposition to the ordinance, Mr. Barret said that he would no longer oppose its passage. He said that since the caucus of the lower board members Mr. Fetter had called upon the Board of Public Works and explained that most of his conduits had been constructed and that his wires were already laid. He said that should his company secure the franchise it would not be necessary to tear up the streets materially, because of the fact that most all of the wires are already underground.

"That disclosure did away with the objections of the Board of Public Works," said Mr. Barret, "and we, as members of the board, likely will make no further opposition to the ordinance."

A meeting of the Contract Committee of the lower board to consider this ordinance will be held at the City Hall this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The meeting will be public, and all who wish to be heard on the measure will be given an opportunity to speak.

* * *

Opposition To Annexation.

Enough opposition to the annexation ordinances was developed at the caucus to insure a spirited fight when they finally reach the lower board. The ordinances are now in the hands of the Revision Committee of the Board of Aldermen and this committee likely will report them at the meeting to-morrow night. It is the belief that this committee will report a number of amendments to the ordinances, but should it report them favorably in their present shape, and should the upper board pass the ordinances, they will have a rough journey and likely will meet defeat in the lower board.

A majority of the lower board members, at the caucus, opposed the taking in of territory south of the present city limits, which includes the two race tracks. They based their objections on the ground that should the city take in this territory it could not furnish the improvements to which property owners would be entitled. The majority of the Councilmen also opposed the annexation of additional territory in the neighborhood of Parkland, and contended that the ordinance providing for the annexation of territory in the east, in the neighborhood of Cherokee Park, discriminated against the poor in favor of the rich. Attention was called to the fact that a lot of sparsely settled territory east of the city, on which are the little homes of the poor, is taken into the city limits by the proposed ordinance, while the property of the more wealthy has been eliminated.

* * *

Lower Board Sticks To Midnight.

The ordinance which passed the upper board on last meeting night, providing for the closing of saloons each night at 12:30 o'clock, will probably be amended in the lower board to read 12 o'clock. The majority of the lower board members, it is said, do not favor giving the saloon men a half hour after midnight in which to do business. It was the lower board that passed the original midnight closing ordinance, but this ordinance was held invalid in that it had no title.

The Revision Committee of the upper board drew up a new ordinance, essentially the same as the first, only correcting the flaw in the first, but after it had been reported in the upper board Alderman Underhill offered an amendment extending the time for closing from 12 o'clock to 12:30 o'clock. The amendment carried, and later the ordinance as amended passed, but the lower board will make it provide midnight as the closing hour. There is said to be hardly a doubt that the upper board members will concur in the amendment of the lower board members, and that the ordinance, when finally passed, will provide for midnight closing.

AT ANNUAL MEETING.

BOARD OF TRADE TO-DAY TO ELECT DIRECTORS.

Session In Exchange Hall At Noon—Thirteen Men To Serve Two Years.

Thirteen directors to serve for two years will be elected at the annual meeting of the Louisville Board of Trade to be held at noon to-day in the Exchange Hall, in the Board of Trade building, Third avenue and Main street. Each of the thirteen directors to be elected will serve for a term of two years.

Reports of officers and committees covering the past year will be read, and such other business as may come before the board will be transacted. The meeting promises to be an interesting one, and the presidents, W. W. Hite, is desirous that every member that can will be present.

Refreshments will be served at the meeting.

URGE PRESERVATION OF SOUTHERN FORESTS.

Convention To Discuss Subject To Be Held In Atlanta On January 16.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 12.—A convention to discuss and urge the preservation of the Southern Appalachian forests will be held in this city on January 16. Delegates representing the leading commercial organizations of the Central Southern States will attend, and invitations have been sent to the Governors of these States to be present. Gov. Smith, of Georgia, will preside over the sessions.

The American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Federation of Women's Clubs of Georgia and other clubs are taking an active interest in the movement.

BIKES IN FORBIDDEN CITY.

[Pekin and Tientsin Times.]

China is indeed moving and the old reverence for time-honored institutions is evidently wearing off in this back of the world empire as in the more up-to-date West.

As everyone knows who has been to Pekin, the Forbidden City is semi-sacred as the immediate precincts of the Palace, and to ride or even walk through it is a privilege for which there has to be some definite justification. The privilege of riding on horseback or in a sedan chair is specially accorded to officials whom the Emperor or Empress Dowager may seek to honor, and the idea of usurping these privileges and setting at defiance the privacy which had its origin no doubt in extreme nervousness on the part of the Manchus has never, so far as our contemporary knows, been entertained until lately.

That it has been so of recent date is apparent from the fact that a notification is now appearing in the Imperial City prohibiting any persons to walk about in the Forbidden City or "ride on bicycles or horseback there," and censuring the officials for the preservation of good order for having permitted great laxity in this matter.

This will come as news to many as an interesting indication of the change taking place in China and the greater liberty of public thought and action. Our Tientsin contemporary adds that it has turned up old records and has failed to find any reference in past years to any such breach, of Pekin etiquette, and it is therefore believed that this is the first time that any such notice has been issued.

JINGOES TRYING TO START WAR

Between the United States and Japan.

Press Agents Busy Here and Abroad.

Judge Harlan Will Remain On the Bench.

SAYS HE IS OUT OF POLITICS.

Washington, Jan. 12.—[Special.]—To a man up a tree it is beginning to look as if the great five million conspiracy is not to defeat Roosevelt for a third term, but to create a war between the United States and Japan. It seems that the jingoes have got an active lot of press agents at work not only in this country but abroad. That there are really any grounds for a war with Japan is ridiculous, but the jingo press is doing all in its power to make it appear that grounds exist.

If these incendiaries should succeed in the next six months it would mean Roosevelt or his Secretary of War as the next President. It is hardly possible that the scheme is being worked from the White House, though these days one can hardly tell what desperate politicians will do.

* * *

Justice Harlan Out of Politics.

The presidential bee that years ago buzzed so sweetly about the ears of Justice John Marshall Harlan, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is a stranger to him now. So he claimed last night, and he is much surprised that his speech of Friday night on "The Yellow Peril" should have called forth the mention of his name as a presidential possibility.

"I'm not in politics," said he. "My work is on the bench."

"Do you prefer to remain there?" he was asked.

* * *

Intends To Stay On Bench.

"I not only prefer to do so, but I intend to stay there," he declared emphatically.

Taking his speech of Friday night, together with his recent criticisms of "The Fortunate Few" who would centralize the powers of the Government in the Federal authorities, he was told that his name had been mentioned again yesterday as a possible Democratic nominee.

"That is a foolish suggestion," he replied. "I have always been a Republican," was all he would add.

He declined to give his views on Japanese and Chinese immigration to this country.

"I am not inclined to speak on these subjects," said he. "We are at peace with the world to-day. The way to remain at peace is to be prepared fully for war."

In the class of young men to be examined next week for admission to West Point Military Academy will be R. U. Lee, of Virginia, a grand nephew of Gen. Robert E. Lee; Thomas Hayes, of Ironton, O., a relative of Rutherford B. Hayes, and Manley Lawton, of Kentucky, son of Gen. Lawton, who was killed in the Philippines.

* * *

Has Confidence In Aldrich Bill.

Senator Hopkins, of Illinois, a member of the Senate Finance Committee, thinks the passage of the Aldrich bill will prevent another serious financial stringency as the country recently experienced.

"The bill does not attempt to make any radical changes in the present banking system," said the Senator to-night, "but, taking conditions as they are, it seeks in the simplest and most direct way to provide for ample currency whenever the needs of the country shall demand a larger volume of currency to transact its business. It seeks to make flexible what, under present conditions, is a rigid and inelastic system. It is believed by those who have made a careful study of the banking conditions of the country that the provisions made for the increased emergency currency will meet every requirement and will save the country from another money famine and consequent demoralization of industrial commercial conditions."

* * *

To South Pole With Ponies and Autos.

Fifteen Chinese ponies are to be used by Lieut. Shackleton, of the British navy, in his efforts to reach the South Pole, details of which expedition are furnished the State Department by Consul Gracey, of Tsinglau, China. The use of the ponies is said to be entirely Lieut. Shackleton's idea, and he is taking his own farrier to shoe the animals with ice shoes. The plan is an experiment, but Lieut. Shackleton has great hope of its success after the party reaches the solid ice. Inquiries were made regarding the capabilities of horses in freezing latitudes, and eventually Commander Shackleton decided that the Chinese pony from Northern Manchuria was the best suited for the purpose.

The expedition is also provided with motor cars, and the trial between motors and ponies is in itself interesting.

* * *

Federal Court In Jackson.

The House Judiciary Committee will probably favorably report Representative Langley's bill, designating Jackson, Ky., as an additional place of holding court in the Eastern Kentucky district. The bill was introduced by Mr. Langley the first day of the session, and the sentiment in the committee toward it is favorable.

* * *

Representative Langley, of Kentucky, will to-morrow request the President to issue an executive order placing P. L. Whittaker, of Versailles, in the classified service as a storekeeper-gauger. He is a veteran of the Spanish-American War.

* * *

The Memphis, Tenn., and Little Rock, Ark., naval recruiting stations are to be closed. The office at Nashville, Tenn., is to be placed under the recruiting station at Chattanooga.

* * *

Candidates For Surveyor Expected.

William Henry Jones, of Barren county, and Henry Howes, of Paintsville, will arrive to-morrow morning. They are candidates for the Louisville surveyorship, the latter having the indorsement of Representative Langley. Jones is from the Third district, but Representative A. D. James has indorsed Dr. William Turner for the position. The Republican members will see the President about the place to-morrow.

* * *

Maj. Wood Seeks Reappointment.

Maj. A. T. Wood, Pension Agent at Louisville, is here to see the President. His four-year terms expires next month and he is a candidate for reappointment. There is no other applicant for the office.

* * *

Representative A. D. James, of Kentucky, will to-morrow introduce a bill appropriating $25,000 additional for the Bowling Green public building. The last Congress gave $100,000, which Mr. James wants increased.

CITY NIGHT SCHOOLS START SECOND SESSION TO-NIGHT.

Five white and two colored night schools are to be opened to-night, it being the beginning of the second session of night schools for the present year.

The night schools for white pupils to be opened are situated at Cabel and Washington streets, Shelby street and Broadway, Seventeenth and Madison streets, Newsboys' Home and in Germantown. The night schools for colored students are situated at Ninth and Magazine streets and Jackson and Breckinridge streets.

The session which begins to-night will last eleven weeks. The hours are from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock each night, with the exception of Saturdays and Sundays.

NEW SALVATION ARMY OFFICERS ENTER DUTY HERE.

Capt. Harry A. Roberts and Mrs. Roberts, formerly in charge of No. 3 Industrial Home, of Pittsburg, Pa., took charge of the local Industrial and Social Department of the Salvation Army Saturday. He succeeds Ensign Thomas McGraw, who has been here for the last two years and a half. While here Ensign McGraw accomplished a great work in the industrial department, having established two stores here. He has gone to Dayton, O., to enter upon the same line of work.

GOVERNMENT JOBS

TO BE DISTRIBUTED AMONG SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS.

Fitness For Positions To Be Determined By Examinations Under Civil Service Commission.

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced examinations to be held January 29 and 30 in Louisville, Lexington and Paducah for applicants from Kentucky to fill a vacancy in the position of topographic draftsman, male, at $900 a year, in the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The salary usually ranges from $1,000 to $1,500. The age limit is eighteen years or over at the date of the examination.

On February 5 examinations will be held in the same places to fill a vacancy in the position of nautical expert at $1,000 a year in the hydrographic office, bureau of equipment, Navy Department. Applications from persons who have not attended for at least two years a nautical school, or who have not served for at least three years on board vessels navigating either the great lakes or the ocean will not be considered.

On the same date and at the same places examinations will be held to fill a vacancy in the position of interpreter, qualified to speak Bulgarian and having a knowledge of Dalmatian and Montenegrin, at $1,200 a year, Immigration Service, Ellis Island, New York. Men only will be admitted to this examination and the age limit is twenty years or over at the date of the examination.

On the same date examinations will be held in the same places to fill vacancies as they may occur in the position of electrotype finisher, male, in the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at $4 a day. Applicants must have served five years at the trade.

On the same date examinations will be held to fill a vacancy in the position of saddler, at $600 a year, Quartermaster's Department at Large, at Fort Logan, Col. No educational test will be required, but applicants must be experienced in their trade. It will not be necessary for applicants to appear at any place for examination.

On February 5 and 6 examinations will be held in Louisville, Lexington and Paducah to fill a vacancy in the position of assistant inspector of hulls of steam vessels at New Orleans, La., at $1,800 a year. The age limit is twenty-five to fifty-five years of age at the date of the examination.

On April 1 an examination will be held to fill several vacancies in the position of micro-analyst, either sex, at $1,500 a year and at lower salaries, depending upon the qualification shown, in the bureau of chemistry, Department of Agriculture, and vacancies requiring similar qualifications as they may occur in the department. The age limit is twenty to forty years at date of examination.

NOT BELOW FREEZING

SO SAYS FORECASTER OF WEATHER TO-DAY.

It May Snow Some, But There Is Nothing To Indicate That Cold Wave Approaches.

Sifting snow, a drizzling rain and a biting wind at times made life miserable for pedestrians last night. In the early part of the night, before the temperature began to fall, many people were on the streets, but by 9 o'clock the streets bore a deserted appearance, and continued so until the Sunday theaters let out their audiences. The continuous rains for two days have put the street crossings in a bad condition, and even the concrete pavements are in bad shape for walking.

While the temperature dropped ten or twelve degrees in the space of three or four hours last night, E. J. Walz, District Forecaster, said that the temperature to-day would hardly go below freezing. He predicts flurries of snow for to-day, and thinks that the rain is about over, at least as the result of the present storm conditions.

There is no cold wave headed this way, according to Forecaster Walz last night, but he does not know what will be sailing this way to-day.

ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY

G. S. WILSON WANTS TO BE COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY.

But Few Members of General Assembly Spent Yesterday In Louisville En Route To Frankfort.

Only a few members of the General Assembly were in the city last night, en route to Frankfort. At the Old Inn were Senator J. J. Watkins, of Sturgis; Representative John L. Smith, of Lyon county, and Representative George S. Wilson, of Union county. Mr. Wilson said last night that he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Commonwealth's Attorney in the Fifth judicial district, composed of the counties of Henderson, Union and Webster. The incumbent is Samuel V. Dixon, of Henderson, who is serving his first term. It is understood that Mr. Dixon will offer for re-election. Mr. Wilson is a young attorney, and has been practicing his profession at Sturgis and Morganfield.

NATURAL GAS EXPLOSION KILLS CLERK OF HOTEL.

Mrs. John E. Stevens Badly Injured and Is Not Expected To Live.

Joplin, Mo., Jan. 12.—An explosion of natural gas in the basement of the big Oliva Apartment Hotel here to-day killed Marvin Reynolds, aged twenty years, night clerk, seriously injured several other persons and caused $8,000 damages to property.

A suite of five rooms occupied by John E. Stevens, a wealthy mine owner, and his wife, were completely wrecked and both occupants were severely injured. Mrs. Stevens will die.

SEE ANSWER

To Problem In Development of National Guard.

DELEGATES TO CONVENTION WANT NEW LEGISLATION.

FEDERAL AID FOR STATE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

ARMY OFFICERS TO ATTEND.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 12.—At a congress of militia officers and men, representing a nationally organized volunteer force of more than 100,000 members, and an unorganized constituency of 11,000,000 available men, to be held in this city during the next three days, efforts will be made to accomplish a closer union of the amateur and professional soldiers of the country. Officers representing the War Department will also be present.

The occasion of the gathering is the tenth annual meeting of the National Guard Association of the United States. The convention will be held in Old Faneuil Hall.

Gen. Charles Dick, author of the bill bearing his name, under which the National Guard has been reorganized, and president of the association, will preside.

* * *

Seek New Legislation.

The five years' period within which the provisions of the bill were to operate has elapsed, and so active is the demand for new legislation that many delegates are coming to the convention to-morrow with formal suggestions advocating important changes in the national laws. Among such proposed changes one by Gen. Charles A. Drain, of New York, will probably be among the first to which the convention will give consideration. He will suggest that the National Guard, at the outbreak of war, be passed from State to Federal control, except as to the Commander-in-Chief, and that it be part of the first line with the regular army, ready for immediate service in war whenever the President might wish to use it, and for so long as the then existing enlistments of the men should endure. Legislation along these lines, he believes, would prove a satisfactory solution of the problem of a military policy for the United States.

* * *

Trained Army Always Ready.

Gen. Drain will further say:

"The adoption of such a system would not only give to the United States an addition to its first line of defense of a trained army of some 150,000 men, but it would insure in the States a force for internal use adequate for every emergency. This would be peace strength. War strength would reach 250,000. The country is full of men who would like to learn to do their duty as volunteer soldiers in time of war and go out as such when war came, but who have no desire for permanent military service."

The War Department at Washington considers the convention as one of unusual importance, and its delegation will include Robert Oliver Shaw, Assistant Secretary of the Department; Brig. Gens. George B. Davis and W. W. Witherspoon and Col. Erasmus M. Weaver, of the General Staff.

GERMAN EXPERT'S VIEW.

Sees Little Utility In the National Guard.

Berlin, Jan. 12.—"The mobilization of the United States army under present conditions would, obviously, produce a very poor result," says Lieut. Col. Le Juge, of the German army, retired, in a pamphlet just issued dealing with the land forces of the United States, "although the sorrowful spectacle of the year 1898 would not be reproduced."

The author has nothing but praise for the officers, who, he states, are keen, conscientious and well educated. Among the general organization he records the prevalent opinion in professional circles in Europe that it lacks cohesion. "No preparation for war is made during peace; no organization of the units into armies with their requisite staffs has been drawn up and no provision is made for supply."

This is due, he considers, to the general belief of the American public—in spite of the demands of far-seeing military men and of the press for a mobilization scheme—that all that is necessary on the outbreak of war is to fill up with volunteers the ranks of regiments kept on a weak peace footing, and then form them into brigades, divisions and army corps. But, he continues, "a critical view of the conditions of this army, notwithstanding its good equipment and armament, does not make the outlook hopeful in case of hostilities with a great military power."

As to the National Guard, he states that competent foreign observers regard this force as of very small value, as it is thought that of the 106,000 men enrolled, not more than 25,000, at the highest estimate, would be fit for service.

SERGEANT GATLING KILLED BY NEGRO.

Old Grudge Results In Soldier's Murder At Fort Barrancas, Florida.

Pensacola, Fla., Jan. 12.—Sergt. Oscar Gatling, of the Twentieth company of Coast Artillery, was shot and killed at Fort Barrancas early to-day by James Hart, a negro. Hart escaped, but was later captured.

According to reports from the fort, which is nine miles distant, the negro had a grudge against the Sergeant. Sergt. Gatling had been stationed at the fort for several years and came here from Atlanta, where he has relatives.

The Only American Champagne to receive a Gold Medal at Paris Exposition was—

Great Western Extra Dry Champagne



It is recognized by Parisians to be equal to the best French brands, and is made by the same methods, from the same quality champagne grape as the most select imported champagnes.

The absence of duty reduces the cost 50%. Try Great Western.

Pleasant Valley Wine Co.

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STEWART DRY GOODS CO.

[Business Established Sixty Years.]

NEW YORK STORE.

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MUSLIN UNDERWEAR— Third Floor.

JANUARY REDUCTION SALE

—OF—

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR CONTINUES

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE SPECIMENS OF THE GREAT SAVINGS POSSIBLE IN THIS SALE.

CORSET COVERS.

Nainsook Corset Covers, three rows lace insertion and beading; sizes 36 to 44; 59c values—Sale price 48c each.

Cambric Corset Covers, trimmed with cluny lace insertion and edge; two rows beading and ribbon; sizes 36 to 44; 59c values—Sale price 48c each.

Fine quality Nainsook Corset Covers, with torchon lace insertion and edge; 59c values—Sale price 48c each.

DRAWERS.

Sheer Nainsook Drawers, lace insertion or plain—Specially priced at 75c.

Daintily-trimmed Drawers of fine nainsook; trimmed with torchon lace—Specially priced at $1.00.

CHEMISES.

Extra special in Chemises, made of fine cambric; trimmed front and back or round neck with Val. lace —Specially priced at 98c.

GOWNS.

Muslin Gowns, high neck and long sleeves; yoke of fine tucks, cambric ruffles at neck and sleeves; 75c values—Sale price 50c each.

An assortment of Gowns made especially for this sale of Cambric used only in fine goods, high V or round neck, embroidery trimmed—Specially priced at $1.25.

CAMBRIC PETTICOATS.

Short Petticoats, made of fine cambric, with nainsook flounce; finished with 2-inch embroidery and tucks —Specially priced at $1.00.

An exceptional assortment of dainty Embroideries shown in our very full Cambric Petticoat, with deep umbrella flounce of embroidery—Specially priced at $2.50.

BLANKETS AND COMFORTS— Second Floor.

INTERESTING LOW PRICES

—IN—

BLANKETS AND COMFORTS

FOR TO-DAY'S SELLING.

Sale of extra size 12-4 White Cotton Blankets; extra heavy; in pink borders only; regular $2.75 value; sale price $1.98 pair.

Sale of 25 fine Cotton Comforts; filled with extra good quality of white cotton; silkoline covered, in beautiful patterns; regular $2.75 value; sale price $1.98.

Sale of Fleece Down, suitable for making long or short kimonas, dressing sacques, etc.; in a good assortment of Persian designs; regular 15c value; special 10c yard.

Extraordinary value in White Wool Flannel; sells regularly at 35c yard; special price 25c yard.

LINENS— Second Floor.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS

—IN—

RELIABLE LINENS FOR TO-DAY.

SPECIAL REMNANT SALE TO-DAY of Table Damask, in lengths 2 to 3 yards; regular 50c values—Sale price 31c yard.

Sale of 50 doz. Hemstitched Huck Towels; extra good value; specially priced $2.50 dozen.

Sale of 40 doz. John S. Brown's Sons Hand Loom Hemmed Huck Towels; extra fine quality Huckaback; sell regularly at $4.50 doz.; sale price $3.65 doz.

EXTRA SPECIAL.

Extra fine quality of Marseilles Bedspreads; double bed size; value $3.25; special $2.38 each.

TOILET ARTICLES— Main Floor.

SPECIAL SALE TO-DAY

—OF—

REQUISITES FOR THE TOILET ALL DECIDEDLY REDUCED.

Sale of Houbigant's Ideal Perfume; regular price $1.50 ounce—Sale price 75c ounce.

Java Rice Face Powder—Sale price 23c box.

Fancy Parisian Sachets; regular 10c value—Sale price 5c.

Sachets in Le Trefle, Jickey Lilac and Violet—Sale price 19c bottle.

Peroxide of Hydrogen—Sale price 9c bottle.

Orange Wood Sticks—Sale price 10c dozen.

Regular 75c Manicure Buffer—Sale price 25c each.

Infants' Sets, in fancy boxes; $1.25 value—Sale price 75c set.

Celluloid Soap Boxes, 25c value—Sale price 15c each.

Regular $4.00 Comb, Brush and Mirror Sets, in shell color—Sale price $1.50 set.

Ideal Hair Brushes; regular 75c values.

Our regular 2-quart Fountain Syringe; $1.00 value—Sale price 50c each.

Regular 2-quart Water Bottles; $1.00 value—Sale price 50c each.

BELTS— Main Floor.

HALF PRICE SALE

—OF—

LEATHER AND ELASTIC BELTS

ON SALE TO-DAY.

Sale of Leather Belts, in all colors and styles; regular 50c values—Reduced to 25c.

Sale of Studded Elastic Belts, with steel buckles; regular $1.00 values—Reduced to 50c.

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.

(INCORPORATED.)

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Courier-Journal.

—Published—
DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

Office, cor. Fourth Ave. and Green st.

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TEN PAGES

MONDAY......JANUARY 13, 1908

"Business."

Saturday Evening, Jan. 11.—The New York stock market experienced a marked revival of bullish activity during the week ending to-day, and its upward course was seldom interrupted, and then only for brief intervals, due to profit-taking. It closed buoyant to-day at the highest prices of the week, and also at the highest prices reached since last October, and which, compared with the closing prices a week ago, show that of the active issues seventy-eight advanced, sixteen declined and two remained steady. The advances are pronounced, running as high as 9¼ points, with the larger percentage over 2 points, while the declines are with one or two exceptions confined to fractions of one point. Reading, with 9¼ points, heads the list of issues showing gains. Other prominent issues showing large gains are: St. Paul, 8⅝; North American, 8½; Consolidated Gas, 7; Baltimore and Ohio, 5¾; Union Pacific, 5¼; Steel preferred, 4⅝; Smelters, 4⅝; Great Northern, 4¼; General Electric, 4¾; New York Central, 4¾; Sugar, 3¾; Pennsylvania, 2⅞; Northern Pacific, 2½; Southern Pacific, 2⅝, and Illinois Central, 2. The chief bullish factor was the decided improvement in the money situation, not only in this country, but in foreign countries. A contributing factor whose influence was felt mostly by the antracite coal roads was a report that some way would probably be found by which the divorce of the coal properties from the roads may be postponed. The announcement of a receivership for the Chicago Great Western, with rumors that the same fate might befall a few other roads, had but a temporary effect on the bullish enthusiasm. To-day's statement of the New York Clearing-house reflects the rapidity of the improvement in monetary affairs. The deficit was completely wiped out, and a surplus established of $6,084,650. Call money was easier during the week, with renewals at 5½ to 6 per cent. Time funds were in liberal supply for all maturities, and rates receded to 6 per cent. New York also reported a fair out-of-town demand for commercial paper. The Bank of France reduced its discount rate from 4 to 3½ per cent. and the Bank of England made a splendid return which foreshadows a reduction in its rate next Thursday. Money is accumulating at nearly every reserve city in this country, and is flowing to New York. This is the course followed by money after every panic in the country's history. Of course, money becomes cheap, and it is perfectly natural that bonds and stocks, with assured returns of interest and dividends, should advance as money rates decline, and the present buying of bonds and stocks is based on the outlook for cheap money and on the prospects of the properties behind the securities being able to keep up dividends and interest. Sooner or later railroads and industrial corporations and business interests will begin to see profits in employing money at low rates, and thus will the revival of prosperity come.

During the first half of the week the wheat market ruled strong on higher cables and reported light primary receipts, but weakened later and touched its low point on reports of rains in India and fine harvesting weather and good crops in Argentina. Toward the close of the week it rallied on a better export movement. Corn and oats followed wheat until the week-end, when they failed to rally. The Government's ginning statistics imparted some strength to the cotton market.

Mercantile agencies report backwardness in the general business situation. Bradstreet's says the gain in trade and industry proper is still largely one of sentiment, because business is quiet the country over, railway earning and bank clearings are below a year ago, collections are slow, though better than a month ago, and industry is, as a whole, on short time, with the larger centers reporting a great number of unemployed. Bank clearings for the week show a decrease of 24.8 per cent. Business failures for the week ending January 9 number 435, against 283 in the like week of 1907, 286 in 1906, 295 in 1905 and 315 in 1904. Railway gross earnings in December were 10.4 per cent. smaller than in the same month of 1906.

The Louisville bank clearings show a loss of $3,360,000. Bank reserves are very comfortable. Business is somewhat improved in several lines of leading merchandise.

Third Termism Dead.

The Editor of the Courier-Journal has received from a Southern journalist of distinction a letter from which we venture to make the following very thoughtful and suggestive extracts:

"It was only last night that I read the article in the Cosmopolitan Magazine, 'A Midwinter Fantasy,' and I have but just now read the editorial in Wednesday's Courier-Journal, 'The Law, the Bible and the Flag.'

"I want to thank you for both. While perusing the prophecies of 'Cassandra' I thought I discerned the underlying object, which you so clearly bring out in your succeeding editorial. I happen to know that President Roosevelt had given, perhaps unconsciously, encouragement to some of those who were urging him for a Third Term, and that this encouragement was under conditions not yet entirely removed, for if there be continued factionalism between the Republican candidates until the nominating Convention assembles, it is possible to stampede that Convention to Roosevelt as the only one able to secure party Concentration, so that a unanimous demand for his acceptance would overcome his previous utterances and compel his acceptance.

"While I am not in a position to state it as a fact, I am still under the belief that Mr. Roosevelt has said if a nomination was thus tendered him he could not decline it. With that kind of a precedent an army of officeholders could bring about the same conditions on any subsequent occasion, and so 'Cassandra' had history and human nature to justify her assumptions, the movement for a third term having progressed so far that in reality it was only Theodore Roosevelt who actually stood between himself and another term in the presidency. I believe 'A Midwinter Fantasy' will serve more to prevent that than all else combined, and hence I think its publication patriotic and timely.

"As to the other problems that you mention in your editorial, unquestionably they are present and are a menace to the perpetuity of our present form of government, unless wisely discerned and patriotically provided against by our people.

"I am so strongly 'Southern' as to believe it is the South that will ultimately preserve this nation, if we can once more get our people to believe in themselves and act for themselves in governmental affairs. We have more of the Spirit of genuine Americanism than exists elsewhere, and it needs to be sustained and not surrendered to any others under any kind of a plea or pretext whatever.

"It is the old story of the stone rejected by the builders becoming the Keystone of the Arch, and so will the South become the Keystone in the Arch of our Country's Stability and perpetuity. It is thus that the South will come into its own."

We hardly think there is any danger to be longer apprehended as to a Third Term. The President is too deeply committed to retreat, if he desired, and he will not want to retreat from the firm stand he has taken. If he fails to nominate Taft on the first ballot some one else—most likely Hughes—will be the ultimate nominee. "Cassandra" was wrong from start to finish. God reigns and the Government at Washington still lives, thank God!

The Forest Reserve Hearing.

January 30 has been selected as the day upon which the House Committee on Agriculture will hear arguments in behalf of the bill to provide for a national forest reservation in the White Mountains and the Appalachians. The National Forest Reserve Association will meet in Washington about that time and the delegates to the convention will be on hand and will doubtless attend the hearing before the committee.

There is but one side to the argument. There are no Eastern reservations provided by the National Government. The advantages of taking steps to save a rapidly diminishing supply of timber centrally situated, the importance of the mountain forests upon agriculture and navigation, the urgency of immediate action, the economy with which the purchase of the lands can be made, have been dwelt upon to such an extent that everyone who is at all interested in the forest problem, in the navigation of streams fed by the Appalachians or in agricultural districts affected by the destruction of the forests, knows several reasons why the bill should pass. Mr. Cannon's objection, upon the score that we are overdoing the forest reserve business, is an unsupported statement, the ground for which is not apparent. The Department of Agriculture, which has investigated the value of the proposed reserves and estimated the annual damage caused by the tardiness of Congress in taking the matter up, has submitted cold figures that show the need of making the reservations and constitute incontrovertible proof that the refusal of the House machine to allow the bill to come to a vote is at best false economy.

Every member of Congress from the East and from the South should be interested actively and aggressively in the progress of the bill. It should not be difficult to submit to the Committee on Agriculture such a brief in behalf of its passage that an unfavorable report would warrant the public in asking whether there has not been behind the opposition to it something more than the mere penny wisdom and pound foolishness of Speaker Cannon.

It is generally admitted by persons who have given the subject serious attention that the business of reserving forests has not been overdone. If it had been overdone in the West there would be no reason why we should stop short and allow the destruction of the hardwood supply, the water supply and the flood barrier in the Appalachians to continue when it has been definitely shown that the final results of such a policy would be disastrous and that each year's delay is enormously expensive.

A Central American Prospect.

The Central American Peace Conference recently held in Washington having succeeded in definite, practical respects far beyond expectations, the hope expressed in some quarters that there may result ultimately a single nation does not appear to be unreasonable.

Central America has suddenly taken on extraordinary importance through the construction of the Panama canal. The completion of that waterway will bring our neighboring States right into the path of the world's commerce. All the more needful will be the stability of the governments in power and the unbroken continuance of peace. This is probably what Secretary Root had in mind when he undertook to bring about the conference just concluded.

The task of even devising some means to end the bickerings in Central America, quench the almost always smoldering fires of revolution, put a stop to the political machinations and quarrels which so frequently disturb the peace, alarm capital and retard progress—to do that and nothing else seemed well-nigh hopeless in the difficulties it offered. It was one demanding, apparently, too great sacrifices. But the spirit evinced by the conference, the determination, seriousness and conciliatory humor displayed by the delegates led to agreements most promising. The plan adopted to urge upon the Central American governments the establishment of an international court to be composed of representatives of the several governments, this to be supreme in adjudging questions in dispute between the citizens of the different sovereignties, was far ahead of anything that was dreamed of. True, the governments themselves must ratify this idea and put it into effect, but the bare fact that a formal conference participated in by authorized representatives—and these some of the most influential men of their countries—took so advanced a position and decided to recommend the project to their governments is not to be despised as an indication of the trend of events and a prophecy of the future.

It was announced that the aim of the conference was "to promote the unification and harmony of interests as one of the most efficacious means to prepare for the fusion of the Central American peoples into one single nationality." With such a beginning as we have just witnessed who would dare deny the probability that some day—and that not a distant one—there may arise in Central America one central government, formed of the individual States, similar to our own? Why not the United States of Central America as well as the United States of North America?

The proposed international court would be the forerunner of the Supreme Court of such a federation. The States would retain their autonomy and delegate to the central Government such powers as that central Government should have. These powers would be defined in the Constitution adopted by the several States. In many particulars we should find analogy between such a federation and our own. Of course, each State joining such a union would be jealous of its rights—of its individuality as a separate and distinct jurisdiction, with "home rule" as the keynote of its political belief. In our own case we started out with this sort of jealousy and this clinging to the idea of States' rights. Millions of us still cling fondly to the doctrine. Others are exalting the central Government over the individual States. They call the tendency evolution, not revolution. Down in Central America, if ever the fusion of the States into a single nationality should take place, the temper of the race is such that doubtless they would vigilantly watch and vehemently oppose any such evolution. To them it doubtless would appear downright revolution.

But that is looking too far ahead. The United States of Central America do not yet exist. The strong likelihood of their existence, however, is worthy of notice.

Woman's Rights and Cigarettes.

Until recently restaurants in American cities have rigidly ruled against women who desire to smoke in public. The rule was abolished at the beginning of the new year in a number of New York restaurants, and the result has, naturally, been smoking and discussion, the women devoting themselves to the soothing consolations of the weed, and the men butting their heads together in an effort to prove to one another the soundness of their respective views upon the everlasting question of whether women should smoke.

'Hasn't a woman the same right as a man to blow smoke if she enjoys it?" asks a champion of women's rights.

Unquestionably. Every woman has a perfect right to smoke cigarettes, cigars or a pipe, to chew "fine cut" or "long green," to eat limburger cheese, onions and garlic, and to pursue all of the pleasures of the palate in accordance with the dictates of her appetites. She also has legal and moral rights equal with those of the lords of creation to guzzle mixed drinks until the electrolier looks like the aurora borealis, and have herself hauled home in a cab.

There is no ground upon which men can deny to women the right to smoke. If physicians argue that tobacco has a more injurious effect upon the health of a woman than upon the health of a man, no man with the crudest conception of justice can assert his right to damage his health to a certain extent and deny to the woman upon the other side of the rathskeller table the right to smoke fewer cigarettes and damage her health equally or smoke the same number and damage it more seriously.

It is not worth while for men to get in a state of mind about women smoking in America. A few of them will avail themselves of their privileges by smoking in restaurants, as they have availed themselves of their right to smoke in the privacy of their homes. The number will be negligible, and they will be of a type that has always existed in society but never ordered its affairs or written its conventions. The American man will continue to hold to his standards of womanly refinement and delicacy and continue to discriminate between the perfume of violets and cigarettes. He will remain, as heretofore, without any right to demand that woman shall live up to his standards or ascend to and remain upon the pedestal he erects for her occupancy. He will have, as heretofore, the right to bow down to the woman in whom his ideals are realized, and to bow politely to, and look down upon, the woman who seeks equality with men by copying their coarseness. There is no cause for a quarrel as to the woman's right to do as she pleases.

The American, more than the man of any other nation, burns incense to women. Because of his enslavement to women the men of other nations smile at him, call him a gyneolatrist—and admit that his state of civilization is the highest. If no incense is burned to the woman who avails herself of her right to indulge in "manly vices" the cigarettes and cocktails she consumes are sufficient compensation to the sort of woman who likes cigarettes and cocktails. There are 80,000 more women than men in the single State of Massachusetts, and more women than men in the entire country, and monogamy is enforced by law and religion. Why should men quarrel bitterly over the question of cigarettes being smoked by women in restaurants? Such matters have always adjusted themselves, and there is no excuse for putting on spiked boots and trying to trample upon the rights of any individual in this home of the brave and land of the free.

Says the Washington Evening Star:

"Mr. Beckham is a machine politician of many resources, and as such has many scalps dangling at his belt. He denied Mr. Watterson a nomination for Governor."

Avast there, yer land lubber, and haul in yer line! He never "done nothing of the sort." Mr. W. was not at any time a candidate for Governor of Kentucky, or any other office. Urged to become so, he gave tentative consideration to a proposed plan of party unification. Finding this impracticable, quite a year before the calling of a Convention, or Primary, he announced his refusal, glad to be spared a very great sacrifice.

The Star should give the Editor of the Courier-Journal at least the benefit of the doubt expressed by Gen. Jackson's colored body servant, who being asked, after Old Hickory's death, whether he thought his master had gone to Heaven, promptly replied: "I ain't jist so sho' 'bout dat, sir."

"Why, wasn't the General a good man?"

"Yassir, he was a very good man."

"Well, then, if he was such a good man, why hasn't he gone to Heaven?"

"It all depends, sah," the old darky answered, "on whedder de General wanted to go to Heaven, or whedder he didn't want to go thar. Ef he did, he's thar. But ef he didn't, all Hell couldn't 'er make him go."

'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good. Diamond prices have slumped to the bargain level in New York and steamship companies have cut rates to Europe just when the Western farmer, blissfully ignorant of panic, is sending his begemmed daughter abroad to forage for a titled husband upon whom to lavish her cash and affection.

J. P. Morgan declined to say what was the nature of his interview with Mr. Cortelyou. Tom Lawson's valuable volume, "Frenzied Finance," would perish by the laws of invidious comparison if Mr. Morgan would write his autobiography, including all that he has declined to talk about.

Col. Jim Ham Lewis, long famous for his flowing pink whiskers, may soon appear with his chin as bald as the pate of Philander C. Knox. He has had the audacity to say that a woman's tongue is no more to be trusted than "the light that lies in woman's eyes, and lies and lies and lies."

According to a New York commentator American girls at French schools learn nothing more useful than speaking French and playing on the mandolin. Still the girl of average intelligence quickly learns to play upon the skillet and the waffle iron when necessity arises.

"Why," asks a champion of the under dog, "do we see signs in office buildings reading, 'No peddlers, book agents or beggars allowed'?" Probably because employers have a deep-rooted objection to paying employes to engage in forensic battles with professional convincers.

We could take to heart Owen Wister's statement that the United States needs more highly educated men were it not for pondering the queer utterances of many college professors upon politics, politicians and political economy.

"It is only in novels that girls receive proposals from men who fall upon their knees in the conservatory," says the Chicago News. True. Many an heiress is proposed to by a man who gets on his uppers in the street.

An enterprising Yankee is trying to sell statesmen a book of "ready-made speeches." But the made-to-order speech is much more generally heard in our legislative bodies nowadays.

Possibly the murderer of the woman who was killed in Lamp Black swamp on Christmas night was one who had promised to wear the thing she made him for a Christmas gift.

There are now boats on East river, fish in East river and Brooklynites under East river. The population of that body of water is getting congested.

Financiers in New York are said to object to the candidacy of Hughes. Aldrich would be more acceptable to the Wall-street delegation.

Mr. Loeb calls the Brownson-Rixey affair a closed incident. But somebody may come along with a can opener any fine morning.

A Georgia cocktail is now made of Jamaica ginger and hydrant water, a glucose cherry and a dash of tabasco sauce.

FOR BETTER GOVERNMENT.

[From The Tadesman.]

The goal of better government is the end and aim of all political contention that exists in our city, State and national life as we see it to-day. It is a far cry that has come down through the ages, representing alike the voices that are heard around us and the echo that has resounded in every place and every age where men have struggled for individual betterment or nations battled for civic advancement.

But it has long been the boast of those who live under the stars and stripes that they enjoyed the best form of government ever known among men—one that gave greater freedom to its citizens and higher ideals to guide human conduct than any other that has adorned the pages of history.

In view of many events that have been and are now transpiring in this country, however, wherein much of corruption has been shown to exist in high stations of life, and more of graft and mismanagement in public affairs, it may well be questioned whether we have really profited as a nation from those lessions that the past has so lavishly placed before us.

In the days when ancient Greece was in the height of its glory, more than twenty-five hundred years ago, it was Solon, their great law giver, who discovered in the frequent political contentions that disturbed the State that many consulted more their own personal comfort and convenience than they did the public welfare and refrained from participating in taking sides in those contentions one way or the other. Solon deemed such apathy and indifference on the part of citizens so detrimental to good government that he made a law by which all citizens were compelled to take part one way or the other in all these matters under penalty of forfeiting their citizenship and being regarded as infamous.

Now, the evils about which we in this day and time complain are due to precisely the same causes which elicted this action from the Grecian law giver. Men of thought and intelligence, those who class themselves and are regarded by their friends and neighbors as good citizens, refrain from active participation in political affairs. This apathy and indifference, or want of moral courage as the occasion may render it, opens the door for bad citizens and incompetents to gain control over political and governmental matters, and the results are only what might have been expected. Do we not need some such law as the one that Solon made for Greece to correct this evil in our citizenship? Should one possess the elective franchise who refuses or fails to exercise it for his country's welfare? There is no higher responsibility resting on a citizen under our government than the intelligent exercise of the voting privilege. It is the one distinctive act of sovereignty, for by its proper exercise the nation lives and moves forward to a higher destiny, while failure to thus exercise it invites political rottenness and national decay.

We are citizens of the grandest nation that this old world has ever known. Citizenship in this country is grander than was that of ancient Rome which was claimed to be "greater than a king" and yet good citizens (?) fail to appreciate it in thousands of instances throughout the land.

The secret of good government is good citizenship and this truth should be the burden of our song until all are brought under its beneficient rule. Under any and all forms of government corruption will appear when good citizens fail to perform their civic duties. Under any and all forms good government will follow the intelligent use of the elective franchise. This is only another form of expressing the old truth that, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

AS THE EAST SEES IT.

[Harper's Weekly.]

The Charleston News and Courier publishes an editorial with this heading. The inquiry which it makes is interesting and its observations are true. It asserts that South Carolina will vote for Bryan, or for any other Democratic candidate, and what it asserts for South Carolina may be safely predicted of the whole South. This is a misfortune—a misfortune for the South, for the North, for the whole country, but the South is not primarily to blame for the evil condition. This, however, is too long a story. If the South were not solid, it might have more effective influence in a Democratic convention. As it is, we are not inclined wholly to agree that it must take what the Eastern and Western Democrats see fit to give it. It can probably divide some State delegations, and doing so, may be of great assistance to rational Democrats of the East and the West who have no higher regard for Bryan than the South has. Leaving the South, the News and Courier is justified in saying that New York and New Jersey Democrats will not vote for the fads and follies which compose Bryan's anti-Democratic platform. Bryan is now, indeed, more unpopular in the Middle and Eastern States than he was in 1896 or in 1900. The Bryan forces did defeat the Democrats in Massachusetts, but in doing so they enormously weakened their own cause and their own candidate throughout this part of the country. What success the Democrats had in New Jersey last fall was gained on a platform which was anti-Bryan. What renewed strength Bryan may have in the West is from the accession to him of purely Roosevelt votes in States that, nevertheless, are and will remain hopelessly Republican. The real reason for Bryan's weakness can be read in Henry Watterson's declaration of Democratic principles as set forth in the Courier-Journal, as follows: "Home rule, sound money, and all men's rights; the interests of the few subordinated to the interest of the many, but the interests of the few respected; the complete separation of church and State, and a tariff for revenue only; no clericalism, no class distinction, no caste discriminations, and no sumptuary laws. This," continues the Courier-Journal, "is Democracy pure and simple." And, indeed, although there may be some redundancy, it does include all sound Democratic principles. If any one is opposed to it, he is not a rational or "pure and simple" Democrat. Mr. Bryan's platform is directly opposed to Mr. Watterson's Democracy. Among what the Philadelphia Press calls the "Bryan specialties" are "Government ownership of railroads, the initiative and referendum, and the Government guarantee of bank deposits." No one can possibly be elected President who espouses these causes, and no Democrat can be elected President who does not substantially accept the Watterson platform.

THE NEW NAVY.

[Washington Star.]

When the medical profession receives its fullest possible measure of recognition in the navy, examinations at Annapolis may be conducted somewhat as follows:

Q. What should be done when a nation shows symptoms of making a violent attack?

A. Train the hose on them and administer asafoetida or valerian, which should prove effective in ordinary cases of hysteria.

Q. And if they do not yield to this treatment?

A. Adopt heroic measures and use chloroform.

Q. If the men under your command should show signs of faintheartedness what would you do?

A. Give them digitalis.

Q. What high explosive do you regard as most effective?

A. Nitroglycerin, hypodermically injected.

Q. What are the most deadly weapons that can be employed by a besieging party?

A. Typhoid germs and malaria mosquitoes.

Q. Supposing a party has landed among savages and finds them sneaking through the tall grass on all fours. What is best to be done?

A. Catch them and make them wear porous plasters. Then they will be obliged to walk upright.

MAKES PROTEST

To the President and the Government

AGAINST COURSE IN THE LAND FRAUD CASES.

GREAT INJUSTICE DONE, SAYS CONGRESSMAN COOK.

NO BASIS FOR CHARGES.

Washington, Jan. 12.—In a personal letter, which he has addressed to the President and Vice President, Speaker Cannon and all members of Congress, the Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the President's Cabinet and the Washington newspaper correspondents, the Hon. George W. Cook, Republican Congressman-at-large from Colorado, severely arraigns the Administration for its course in prosecuting alleged infractions of the public land laws in Colorado. Congressman Cook insists that great injustice has been done to a number of Colorado's most honorable, upright and law-abiding business men in that they have been unnecessarily branded as criminals through overzealousness of the Government in ordering indictments without furnishing proper evidence. He cites the recent decisions of Federal Judge Robert E. Lewis, at Denver, in which he quashed indictments against some thirty citizens, to show that Government prosecutors were overactive in their efforts to punish land frauds. In his letter he says in part:

My Dear Sir: I most earnestly protest against the continued high-handed, pernicious political persecution made by certain of the department bureaus of the Government in this city, branding many of our most honorable, upright and law-abiding business men of Colorado as criminals.

The only information and authority for such malicious statements are reports made to them by nonresident special agents and "prosecutors," sent to Colorado, whose accusations against innocent men are for the sole purpose of securing personal promotion in Washington and the opportunity for the Governmental bureaus here to disseminate among the press throughout the country misrepresentations as to timber land and coal thieves that do not exist in Colorado.

* * *

No Grounds For Indictments.

Judge Robert E. Lewis, of the United States District Court, Denver, quashed all of the indictments against some thirty of our most worthy and reputable citizens on the ground that the Government had absolutely failed to furnish any evidence whatever against these men.

Judge Lewis' decision gives universal satisfaction to all our people in Colorado, regardless of their political affiliations, and is indorsed by a united press; in fact, every newspaper in the State most heartily commends Judge Lewis' action. The truth has been vindicated.

The unprecedented and dictatorial encroachment of the executive against the legislative and judicial departments of the Government is almost a daily threat to the peace and prosperity of the Republic and should be knocked on the head by the constitutional decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Our citizens in Colorado have with patience submitted to these persecutions for alleged offenses, and every fair-minded citizen should join in commendation of the fact that we have in our beloved country true judges who have the courage of their convictions and believe in justice to every citizen and a real "square deal emphasized."

In conclusion I beg to say I assume the personal responsibility for statements herein made.

WET SNOW PULLS DOWN THE WIRES

CHICAGO CUT OFF FOR SEVERAL HOURS BY STORM.

BLIZZARD RAGING IN MILWAUKEE AND CARS BLOCKED.

SNOW FALL SIXTEEN INCHES.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—Chicago and its environs were cut off for several hours to-day from wire communication from other points by a snow and wind storm which began before dawn and raged without a break all day. Snow continues to fall to-night. A northeast gale drove blinding masses of wet snow before it. The warmth of the atmosphere caused heavy flakes partly to melt and stick to whatever they touched. As a consequence, overburdened wires and poles were put out of commission in all directions, and wire communication was at a standstill for hours.

Electric car lines to suburbs were blocked, and even in the downtown quarter transportation was slow and uncertain.

* * *

Fire Alarm Service Crippled.

The fire alarm telegraph service of Chicago was so much crippled that half the alarms received at the central station could not be communicated to the engine companies by the usual means, and many delays in sending apparatus to a burning building were recorded. Toward evening the system was restored and improvement was also made in the general telegraph and telephone service.

Blizzard In Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Jan. 12.—A fierce blizzard swooped down on Milwaukee early to-day, and to-night continued without abatement. Telegraph and telephone wires are down in all directions and street railway traffic is paralyzed. Steam railroads report trains only slightly delayed.

The weather bureau reported a fall of sixteen inches of snow up to 7 o'clock to-night.

Thunderstorm Ends Warm Day.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12.—A heavy thunderstorm passed over the city this evening, bringing to a close a day marked for its warmth. The storm was accompanied by high winds and lasted nearly two hours, during which time there were several heavy peals of thunder and brilliant flashes of lightning. According to the Government Weather Bureau official, only one such storm has occurred in this region in any January since 1871. The single exception was on January 4, 1899.

FIREMEN'S COFFEE CAR.

Chicago firemen now have a coffee car, according to the Chicago Evening Post, which says:

An old ambulance has been converted to this new use, and three urns installed. Two are for the coffee, holding five gallons each, and the third is to contain ten gallons of hot water.

When a big alarm comes in the car, which is to be stationed at Fourteenth street and Michigan avenue, will make the run and be attached to a fire engine, steam being used to make the coffee.

USELESS OFFICES

Cities of Second Class Wan Charter Changed.

PADUCAH HAS COMMISSION TO AGITATE MATTER.

HAVE SUFFERED FROM EXCESSIVE SALARY LIST.

APPEAL TO LEGISLATURE.

Paducah, Ky., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—If the commission, composed of Mayor James P. Smith, Aldermen Phil Stewart and W. T. Miller and Councilmen C. L. Van Meter and John Young, favor the drastic plan suggested by municipal reformers in regard to the charter revision, Paducah, Covington, Newport and Lexington representatives will have a lively time when the proposed amendments eliminating unnecessary offices are submitted to the Legislature. Among a dozen changes in the charter of second-class cities submitted to members of the commission, appointed to prepare a systematic plan, are those abolishing the offices of City Treasurer, City Solicitor and Deputy Jailer; abolishing the minimum number of policemen; compelling the City Treasurer to deposit the city's money in the bank offering the best terms, and providing for annual, instead of quadrennial, assessments of real estate.

Paducahans feel that this city has suffered severely by being placed in the second-class, and compelled to have officers for which there is no real need. The city has a jailer at a salary of $125 and a deputy at a salary of $75, and a Treasurer to attend to matters that formerly were transacted by the Auditor and the bank cashier. The office of City Solicitor, some think, should be consolidated with that of City Attorney.

Politicians in each city of the second-class, according to the views of the municipal reformers, have had some particular plum in view for some favorites, and it was a case of give and take all around, with the result that all four cities have every office that the politicians in anyone desired.

Paducah is suffering from an underassessment of real estate and concealment of taxable personalty, which condition is aggravated by the fact that her wealthiest citizens are building fine residences west of the corporation line, which does not extend to the natural boundaries. It is believed that a fair assessment of the real estate would increase the valuation $3,000,000, which would enable the city to pay off a floating debt of $40,000, now embarrassing the new administration, and maintain all the departments liberally at a reduced tax rate.

The maximum saloon license of $500, is already being agitated and Mayor Smith is an advocate of high license. That would give the city $30,000 more revenue.

Greater freedom in the way of local self-government is the underlying principle of all the changes to be asked. James Campbell, Jr., City Solicitor, tried several months ago to secure a conference with officers of the other cities on the matter of securing the reenactment of the second-class charter, but became ill and the project fell through. It is probable that as soon as this commission has completed consideration of its plans, they will be submitted to the other cities, whose officials will be asked to submit whatever changes they deem advisable and pool their strength in the General Assembly.

BRIEF PERIOD OF FREEDOM.

John Fay, Released From Penitentiary, Soon Rearrested.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—John Fay, who was sent up from this county for three years for setting up a game of chance, was released at Frankfort this morning, his time having expired. He came back to his home on the noon train and as he stepped to the ground was arrested on an old warrant by Deputy Sheriff Richardson, who had been notified of his release.

Fay was placed in jail. There are several indictments against him, besides a $500 fine, which he will serve out in jail. His return to Mt. Sterling was a surprise. One of the indictments charges shooting with intent to kill, several years ago, a young man named Fassett.

DEATH COMES FROM DROPSY.

Robert S. Eastin Was County Surveyor of Henderson.

Henderson, Ky., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—Robert S. Eastin, aged seventy-one years, died this morning of dropsy. He was surveyor for this county and had held many important positions of trust. He was Water Commissioner for the Circuit Court during the incumbency of the late Judge M. C. Givens. He was born in Bourbon county and came here in 1850. Mrs. Eastin and three children survive him.

HANDLING OSTRICHES.

[Milwaukee Sentinel.]

"Of all the mean things to handle, an ostrich is the worst," said I. C. Scott at the Plankinton House. "A friend of mine has an ostrich ranch down near Albuquerque, N. M., and though he is making money with his birds he has his troubles as well. The only way in which you can do anything with an ostrich is to cover up his head. Then you can lead him wherever you want to. For that purpose the farmers have a hood which is drawn over the head so the ostrich cannot see and then they are changed around as you may want them, but woe to you if they happen to get the hood off while you are transferring them. If that happens you can look for trouble in solid chunks.

"My friend told me of an experience of that kind which one of his hands had. The fellow was a young German who could speak little English, but he was a willing worker and for that reason a favorite on the ranch. One day it was necessary to transfer one of the old birds to another farm some miles away. The bird was cornered after some trouble and the hood slipped over his head and fastened. Then a rope was tied about his body and neck and the German was told to take him over to the other place. Everything went well for a time, but in some way the ostrich managed to get the hood off. The German did not know what this meant and therefore made no attempt before the hood was off to see that it was securely fastened. He soon found out, however, what it meant. As soon as Mr. Ostrich got his bearings he started. The German held on to the rope pluckily, and the way he traveled was a sight. He only hit the high places, the remainder of the time he was up in a balloon. It happened that some of the men on the ranch saw the fracas and came hurrying to his assistance, but before they reached him he had let go the rope and when they came up he was nursing a choice lot of bruises. 'Ach Gott,' he said, 'I never race mit an ostrich again,' and he didn't. Not again could they ever get him to lead an ostrich even if he had a blanket over his head.

"But there is money in the birds. Their eggs sell from $1 to $5 each, for there is quite a demand for ostriches, both by breeders and shows which like to have them in the collection, and then the zoos about the country buy them. There are several ostrich farms in the West. Besides the one at Albuquerque there is one at San Jose and another at Los Angeles."

Music and the Drama.

Amusement Guide.

MACAULEY'S — William Collier in "Caught in the Rain"—Evening.

MASONIC—"Under Southern Skies"—Evening.

HOPKINS—Vaudeville—Afternoon and evening.

AVENUE—"The Great Express Robbery"—Afternoon and evening.

NONE of the component parts of sizzling melodrama are omitted from "The Great Express Robbery," which began a series of fourteen performances at Avenue Theater yesterday afternoon. It has been said that art, dramatic and otherwise, becomes decadent when too violent passions and situations are portrayed; that simplicity is at the bottom of all true and classic endeavor. The same man might have added that melodrama reaches its zenith only and in the greatest measure when all these principles are violated, frequently and abusively. "The Great Express Robbery," adjudged by this scale, were it a book, would be among the "six best sellers."

The programme conveys the information that it is a play of life on the plains. Life did not slumber in that section of the West, near a gap in the mountains, Act 2, Scene 3, where the Southern Pacific express was looted of "dust" valued at $60,000. The only disquieting and distressing element which did not enter into the lives of the "plainsman and his family" was a band of ferocious redskins. In the place of Indians there were Mexicans, and for deep-sea, wild-west villainy they are a much superior article to most of those producers on the stage to-day. In short, "The Great Express Robbery" is a succession of one-a-minute climaxes, following each other as if shot from the repeating rifles and blue-steeled revolvers, which seem as a part of the actors' costumes. The chiefest of these climaxes is the train robbery, but for first honors it is hard pushed by the Snake Falls scene, the burning cabin and the mine explosion.

Tom Holt, a handsome, faithful and fearless lover and employe, played by Joseph F. Du Val, is enamored with Dora Douglass, whose name off stage is Miss Grace Vinton. It is Tom's misfortune and the audience's good luck, that Laura, a Mexican girl, a character taken by Miss Rose Braham, has selected him as her future husband. Laura learns that Alice, an older sister of Dora, has been betrayed into a mock marriage. Dora's father swears to kill the man on sight. Laura, whose morals are as wretched as her love is strong, convinces Dora's father that Tom is responsible for the downfall of Alice.

Tom at once loses his position as superintendent of the Tiger mine, as the mine is owend by Dora's father. He also narrowly misses being killed, but this is only the first of a series of escapes in a play surcharged with the smoke of blank cartridges. About this time the trinity of villains, omitting Laura, break into activity. One of these men is Dexter Rice, a 'Frisco gambler; another, Sim Royce, a miner, and the third, Sure Thing Jackson, a faro dealer. These men, until their annihilation near the end of the fourth act, together with their gang, make life miserable for all the law-abiding inhabitants of the plains.

Miss Grace Vinton, as Dora Douglass, mingled freely with the bandits, card sharps, train robbers and bullets in her efforts to save the life of her lover and her sister Alice. On the stage she had the appearance of a torpedo boat, so complete and terrifying was her armament. James Southerland had the part of Sure Thing Jackson, a cool, suave and serene individual, responsible for much of the trouble. Charles F. Keane, as Dexter Rice, was good. Dexter was a sort of "Steve" type, of The Virginian, whose weakness and not his inclination made him a criminal.

* * *

Vaudeville at the Hopkins was enjoyed by full houses yesterday. At the matinee Miss Anna Metzger, a local vocalist, scored with two pretty songs. The Six Glinserettis, an acrobatic troupe, astonished the audience with extraordinary feats in athletics, and Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Barry, in a comedy sketch, made a hit.

The Cliff Dean Company opened the bill, introducing a humorous satire on married life. Cliff Dean takes the part of Mr. Jack Hardy, and he showed his cleverness and ability. Mrs. Jack Hardy was impersonated by Maggie Young, and Cupid, an Irish servant, by Calvert Dean.

Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Barry and company, appearing in Mr. Barry's rural skit, "At Hensfoot Corner," are clever. One could very well imagine the genuine live ruben in the person of Zeke Wilkins, the pride of Hensfoot, as played by Jimmie Barry, and the vivacious New Yorker in the person of Miss Brook-Lynbridge as Mrs. Barry played it. William H. Barry ably assisted in the part of Ichabod Dalrymple Smart. The sketch told of a visit to New York by Zeke, and the story by Zeke of what he saw while there. The excellent scenery used and the stage settings made it quite realistic. In fact, one could almost taste the hayseed, smell the clover. Mr. and Mrs. Barry were recalled several times.

The bill includes Harry Allister, character impersonator, and William H. Windom in a specialty act, the "Colored Nurse Girl." Mr. Allister gives impersonations of some celebrities, among them McKinley, Roosevelt, Bryan and King Edward of England.

Mlle. Toona gave an interesting illustrated lecture on the great Southwest.

ON THE FUNNY BONE.

That Old Question.

There was a man in our town and he was
quite a case.
He jumped into a bramble bush and badly
scratched his face.
Forthwith he sought a barbershop. The
haughty barber said,
The while his razor he did strop: "You
shave yourself sometimes, don't
you?"

* * *

She Knew Her Worth.

"Miss Prettygirl!"

"Well, Cholly?"

"Would you get mad if I wanted to kiss you?"

"Why, no. I don't see how you can help wanting to."

* * *

Down In Gawgy.

"Brudder Jones am a humane man."

"How come?"

"He dun druv forty miles to get some whisky to rub a hoss wif."

* * *

Be Gradual.

"Now, girls, fashion demands slenderness."

"We know it."

"But don't get slender overnight. Be artistic about it."

* * *

The Army Pet.

Brother, hit the line hard.
Give it the gaff.
Save, we beseech, your regard
All for the staff.

* * *

Leap Year Adage.

"Why don't you propose to him, Vanessa?"

"I don't like to."

"Brace up. Faint heart never won fair gentleman."

* * *

Good Intentions.

"Busy times on de Hades highways."

"How dat, brudder?"

"Dey's fixin' de streets while pavin' material am plentiful."

* * *

Looks Like It.

It happened at the sideshow; she weighed 486.
The fellow was a conjurer who did some
clever tricks.
The lady popped the question; he didn't
understand;
At least, pretended not to. Now was that
slight of hand?

FOR FIRST TIME

Dr. Powell Is Forced To Cancel Engagement.

WAS UNABLE TO OCCUPY PULPIT LAST NIGHT.

HOPES TO BE FULLY RECOVERED IN FEW DAYS.

RESUME OF MORNING SERMON.

For the first time since he has been pastor of the First Christian church in Louisville, the Rev. Dr. E. L. Powell yesterday morning had to cancel his night appointment to preach on account of being indisposed. Dr. Powell has not been feeling well for some time, and realizing that his annual banquet was booked for Thursday night he felt that it would be better for him not to overexert himself. When seen in his room at The Seelbach last night Dr. Powell said that he felt very much indisposed, but thought that he would be all right in a day or two.

"True Religion Versus Conventional Religion" was the theme of Dr. Powell's discourse yesterday morning. The speaker said that true religion was not orthodoxy and that one might hold thoroughly correct views as to faith and yet be wrong as to his real life. He said if the life was wrong all was wrong. He argued that mere religious observances and forms did not constitute religion, but the way in which one lived was the true sign of real religion.

The speaker alluded to the time when Savonarola went to Florence and found nothing but ceremonies and outward forms in the churches. He said the reformer told the people they must be right themselves, and that where there was no love of liberty there was no salvation. He said that spirituality was the presence of the spirit of Christ and that it applied to all life. He declared that religion was not a matter of mere conventional conduct, but of the heart and affections. He said that the man who did not love his neighbor, no matter how much he knew about the Bible and the teachings of Christ, certainly had begun wrong and would have to change if he wanted the true religion.

In the course of his sermon Dr. Powell took occasion to view religion from an optimistic viewpoint. He said there were a few in Sardis who did not defile their garments. He said despite the innumerable bad there was always a few who would keep the faith and bring things around all right. He said that in the antediluvian world there was a Noah; Sodom had its Lot, Babylon its Daniel, and in the corrupt days of the Jewish nation Malachi declared that those who loved the Lord spoke often one to another. The speaker said there was no reason for despair in this life and every reason for hope and that the real spirit of Christian love was shining more brilliantly to-day than ever before.

HELL STILL YAWNS.

Everlasting Punishment Assured For All Who Die In Sin.

Asking, as the subject of his sermon, "What Has Become of Hell?" the Rev. Henry Alford Porter, pastor of the Walnut-street Baptist church, last night affirmed that hell, the same hell that Christ spoke of, still yawns for those who merit condemnation. Modern disbelief in hell, real or affected, he said, is due to modern disinclination to endure or contemplate anything that gives pain. The scriptural verse Dr. Porter used as his text was, "These shall go away into everlasting punishment."

* * *

Hell Only Lost Sight of.

Dr. Porter said in part:

"I am glad that Dante and Milton are not here to-night. What would be their astonishment at the spectacle of a minister of Christ preaching on this question? To the world of that day the hell over which men believed they walked was almost a more vivid reality than the earth on which they trod. I am glad my grandfather is not here. He would remember when his pulpit rang a fire bell warning men to flee from wrath.

"Suddenly silence has fallen upon the pulpit and indifference upon the people. Hell has ceased to be a frequent subject of discussion, and interest has vanished.

"To what is this silence due? In part to the law of reaction. In faiths, as well as in fashions, the way of the world is to pitch from one extreme to another. It is also due to the modern revolution against the infliction of pain. It is an age of anaesthetics. This intolerance of pain has found its way into theology, and men will not hear of the wrath of the Lamb.

"What has become of hell? Hell is. It is as real a reality as is heaven. There must be a hell. Love demands a hell. The mother demands a separation between her child and the evil child, or the arab of the slums. It is love that builds our jails and penitentiaries, the love that seeks to keep our own from contact with vice and sin. Eternal love demands a future separation between the wicked and the good.

"Reason demands a hell. We see men going down and getting worse, their habits more and more fixed, their wills weaker and weaker. They die. Now death is no saviour. There is no magic in coffins or shrouds or graves to change a man. In what direction he faces at death he faces after death. The process of degeneration goes on, habits become permanent, the will loses the power to change.

* * *

Argument From Senator Hoar.

"It is significant that that great and good man, Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, a Universalist, from his seat in the United States Senate once suggested a scheme of punishment for anarchists which would place them on a lone island, where they should be exclusively in their own company. His speech for all the world reads like the parable of Dives and Lazarus. He advocated a great gulf, fixed and impassable, between the loyal and the treasonable. In a real crisis in our national life he instinctively demanded perpetual exile for these men. He advocated a hell on earth—the segregation of evil-doers—and strangely objected to a hell hereafter.

"I believe in hell, and believe in preaching it with all boldness. I wouldn't preach it as if I thought it were a blot on the Bible. And I believe in preaching this awful doctrine with all love and pity. Christ never uttered His terrible denunciations in brawling tones. His voice was drenched in pity, and saturated with love. David Garrick, the great actor, said 'hell' so as to make men tremble. How much better to say it so as to make men weep.

"Ask the King of love Himself, 'Jesus, is there a hell?' And I hear His words coming down the centuries with unmitigated pathos and quivering pity. There it is on the lips of everlasting love. And I believe in hell because He did.

"I am not glad there is a hell. Neither are the angels. But I would almost be glad of it if it would persuade some of you to repentance. My prayer is that of Samuel Rutherford: 'O, for an empty hell and a full heaven.'"

Board of Missions Meeting.

The Kentucky conference midyear meeting of the Board of Missions will be held at Millersburg on January 15 and 16, with this order of exercises:

WEDNESDAY.

2 p. m., business meeting.
7 p. m., address by the Rev. Ed F. Cook.

THURSDAY.

9 a. m., executive session of the board.
10 a. m., address by the Rev. J. R. Deering on "Missions In the Bluegrass," followed by discussion.
11:15 a. m., address by the Rev. F. M. Hill on "The Work of the Secretary."
2 p. m., address by the Rev. J. A. Sawyer on "Missions In the Mountains," followed by discussion.
3:30 p. m., unfinished business.
7 p. m., address by the Rev. Ed. F. Cook on "How We Did It in South Georgia."

CONGREGATIONAL NOTES.

—Long Run Mission Board will meet to-day at 11 a. m. in Norton Hall.

—An interesting revival service was held in the Second Presbyterian church last evening, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Egbert Watson Smith. There will be services every evening this week. Much interest was manifested and a great ingathering is expected. Dr. Smith is gifted as an evangelist and has devoted workers in the Second church.

—Broadway Christian church is planning to add four Sunday-school rooms.

—The Twenty-second and Walnut-street Baptist church ladies will meet Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. The Rev. Dr. Calvin M. Thompson will speak Tuesday and the Rev. Henry Alford Plana will speak Wednesday evening.

—The Methodist Ministers' conference will consider the Laymen's Movement this morning.

—The Rev. Dr. D. T. Stafford will remove to California and become pastor at Watsonville.

—Long Run Association laymen's meeting will be in Walnut-street church at 3 p. m., Sunday, February 9.

—The Rev. Dr. A. T. Robertson will teach the Teachers' class at 8 o'clock this evening in Norton Hall.

—The Swedinborgian lecture meeting will be Tuesday evening in the Fifth and Walnut-street hall.

—The Catholic fair for St. Anthony's Hospital will be held January 20.

—Barboursville, Ky., Baptist Institute will build a $25,000 dormitory.

—The Rev. Dr. B. D. Gray will go to Cuba next week.

—At the quarterly meeting of the German Evangelical Association of the Falls cities it was decided to build another hospital in Louisville. There are ten churches in the organization.

—St. Columbia Catholic church will give a euchre from 2 to 10 p. m. Wednesday and Thursday.

—The Rev. B. Hanly went to Campbellsville and began a ten days' mission in the Catholic church, Our Lady of Perpetual Help.

—The Rev. W. R. Dunn will go to Columbus, Ohio, to hold a retreat on Wednesday.

—Forty hours' prayer service will close in St. Joseph's Catholic church to-morrow evening.

—St. Ann's Catholic church bazar will be held in the schoolhouse January 15-18. There will be a euchre from 3 to 8 p. m. Thursday and Saturday.

—The Rev. Charles Cassadey is home from Paris, Ky.

—During the year St. Anthony's Hospital had 905 patients, 407 of whom were charity patients.

—The Church of the Advent had an instruction question box service last evening.

—The Rev. R. E. Read had baptismal services last evening at Twenty-sixth and Market-street Baptist church.

—The Rev. E. B. Farrar preached a very impressive sermon at Calvary Baptist church last evening. It was his opening sermon as city evangelist.

—The Rev. Dr. T. R. Kendall will lecture on the "Beatitudes" Wednesday evening in Lander Memorial Methodist church.

—B. Pressley Smith was elected president; William W. Acuff, vice president; William K. Summerhays, secretary-treasurer, and Thomas D. Osborne, teacher, of Broadway Baptist Bible class yesterday. Dr. S. E. Woody was appointed director general of the Membership Committee and Mrs. Kate K. Miller, secretary. On the Entertainment Committee are: Andrew Broadus, H. H. Brinckman, Miss Lucie Norton, Miss Mina Cartright.

—The Rev. J. Metcalf has returned to Loretto.

—Portland Baptist church young ladies will give a banquet Thursday evening.

—The Baptist Young People's Union will have a social January 28 at the residence of Miss Elizabeth Russell, on Twenty-sixth street.

—The Protestant Altenheim Association will meet Friday evening.

—B'nai Jacob synagogue has started a foreign school.

—The Union Gospel mission Sunday-school organized a new class yesterday, with Dr. John Kargazian as teacher.

—The Rev. A. V. Sizemore has resigned his pastorate and will devote his time to his college.

—Gov. Augustus E. Willson will speak on "The Kentucky of To-morrow" at the State Y. M. C. A. Convention on February 21.

—Little Flock Baptist church ladies will meet with Mrs. Beeler February 5.

—The Women's Christian Association will elect a board of directors to-morrow afternoon.

—The Rev. C. E. Jackson will conduct the noonday services Tuesday at the Women's Christian Association.

—Broadway Baptist church took a collection of $300 for the Hope Rescue mission yesterday morning.

—The Christian Missionary Alliance will meet this evening in the First and Chestnut-street hall.

—Broadway Methodist church women will give a musicale at the church Friday evening.

—The International Sunday-school Workers will hold a pastors and teachers' institute in Louisville February 12-16.

—The Rev. W. O. Cochran will remove from Bristol, Tenn., to Georgetown, Ky., to become pastor of the Presbyterian church.

—Kentucky Baptists' gifts to foreign missions show an annual increase of only $1,813. The board is deeply in debt and in urgent need of money.

—The Baptist Theological Seminary examinations begin to-day.

—The Rev. J. T. Hoskins has become pastor at Todds Point.

—Broadway Baptist Sunday-school will make an offering for foreign missions next Sunday.

—The Christian church's Women's Missionary Society gave $10,000 for missions last year.

—The Rev. M. P. Hunt has a membership of 1,704 in his Twenty-second and Walnut-street Baptist church. This is the largest in the city or State.

—Crescent Hill is to have a new Baptist church. Forty-six members of Clifton church have been given letters to form the new church.

—The Rev. W. K. Pinera, former Louisville pastor, has removed to Tampa, Fla.

—The Rev. J. W. Bigham, at one time pastor of Jefferson-street Methodist church, is now pastor at Jacksonville, Fla.

—The Methodist mission secretaries will meet at Nashville January 21-24.

—The Methodist Sunday-school Board of Louisville will meet at 1:30 p. m. to-morrow in the Methodist Temple.

—The Rev. Dr. B. M. Messick is getting well.

—The American Bible Society has distributed 80,420,382 Bibles since began work in 1816. Its income last year was $575,520.94.

—Bishop Galloway will go to Brooklyn next month to deliver the address before the Union League on Abraham Lincoln.

—The Religious Educational Conference will be held at Washington, D. C., February 11-13.

—The Presbyterian Home Mission Conference will be held at Nashville January 27-29.

—The Southern Methodist Women's Home Mission Societies have 50,177 members; own property worth $102,800, and gave last year $328,568.

—The World's Temperance Conference will meet at Saratoga, N. Y., on January 14-30.

—The Rev. Dr. E. Y. Mullins will open the Evangelistic campaign at New Orleans in March.

—Evangelist Brown will close his meeting at Slaughtersville on January 21.

—The Rev. W. J. McGlothlin has gone to Newton, Miss., to lecture from January 13 to 18.

—The Girls' Missionary Society will meet this afternoon in Stuart Robinson Memorial Presbyterian church.

—The Grace English Lutheran church Women's Home and Foreign Mission Society will meet to-morrow evening.

—Bishop Candler will open the Cuban Mission Conference at Cienfuegos on January 24.

—The Broadway Baptist Sunday-school gave $10 to the Kentucky Children's Home Society yesterday morning. The Ladies of the church will meet to-morrow and sew all day for the worthy poor.

—Grace English Lutheran church held its winter communion services yesterday morning and evening.

—Two preachers, the Revs. John S. Steers and G. C. Waggoner, are members of the Kentucky Legislature.

—Walnut-street Baptist church has bought a lot on Duker avenue for $625, and will build a mission chapel.

—The colored Baptist General Association Executive Board will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon in Calvary church.

—Ninth-street Baptist church will have revival services every evening this week.

—St. James' Old Folks' Home Association will have the annual meeting at 8 p. m., January 14, in Knox Presbyterian church.

—The Rev. J. E. Thornbury will become pastor of Worthington, Ky., Christian church.

—Gov. Glenn, of North Carolina, will address the State Y. M. C. A. convention on Washington's birthday, February 22.

—St. John's Evangelical church held its annual congregational meeting yesterday afternoon. There was a good attendance and much interest, all reports were encouraging, and nine members of the council were elected. The social will be given January 30.

—The World's Christian Endeavor Union reports receipts of $5,654.68.

—The Rev. Lockett Adair, the policeman evangelist, is holding meetings in Oklahoma.

—The Rev. Dr. J. A. McKamy, a former Louisville pastor, has a woman's Bible class at Russell-street Presbyterian church, Nashville, and is most successful.

—Westminster Presbyterian church has been renovated at a cost of $1,000.

—Of 3,192 Southern Presbyterian churches, 1,511 gave nothing to home missions.

—The Presbyterian men's missionary convention will be held at Philadelphia, February 11-13.

—The Rev. F. B. McClelland will remove to Mt. Sterling.

—Pastor-evangelist A. R. Shaw will assist the Rev. Dr. Egbert Watson Smith in the Second Presbyterian church revival.

—Ebenezer Presbytery will meet at 11:30 o'clock to-morrow morning in the Madison-avenue Presbyterian church, Covington, Ky., to act on the call of the Crescent Springs church to the Rev. Dr. W. W. Evans.

PATROLMAN OHLENDORF BECOMES GODIVA TO FACILITATE CAPTURE OF NEGRO PEEPING TOM

John Riley, Prisoner, Said To Have Terrorized Women Servants At Waverly Hotel.

John Riley, a negro, living on Center street, between Green and Walnut streets, was arrested at the Waverly Hotel early yesterday morning by Sergt. Gibbon, Corp. Dundon and Patrolman Ohlendorf on a charge of disorderly conduct. It is said that the negro had for several nights made at practice of frightening women servants of the hotel by appearing at their windows facing the alley and rapping upon the panes or peering into the rooms.

J. B. Elliott, the night clerk at the hotel, telephoned to Central Police station at 3:45 o'clock yesterday morning, asking that policemen be sent there to capture a man who had for the past week been playing the part of the Peeping Tom, of the Godiva legend. When the police reached the hotel they found a frightened clerk and heard several frightened women in adjoining rooms, but could see no Tom. A short council of war followed, as a result of which it was decided to let Patrolman Ohlendorf play the part of Godiva and to let the two officers cage the peeper.

No sooner had the profile of the patrolman's lithe and corseted figure fallen upon the blind of the room assigned to him just next to the alley, than the curious prowler responded with a delicate rapping on the outer side. Ohlendorf at once threw open the window, and, the police say, the negro uttered a terrible shriek and fled down the alley into the arms of the waiting officers. He was taken before one of the women who had been terrified that night and identified by her as the man who had appeared at the window.

ASKS THAT CASE BE REOPENED BY VATICAN

PRINCE STILL SEEKING ANULMENT OF WIFE'S FIRST MARRIAGE.

Rome, Jan. 12.—Prince Joseph Rospigliosi has asked for a revision of the case, which already has been decided adversely to his interests, involving the annulment of the first marriage of his wife, who was Mary Jennings Reid, of Washington, with Col. F. H. Parkhurst, of Bangor, Me. Efforts have been made to have the marriage of Prince Rospigliosi and Mrs. Parkhurst recognized by the Church on the grounds that there had not been proper dispensation for her former marriage with Col. Parkhurst, who was a Protestant. The matter came before the Propaganda and it was decided that the first marriage was without a flaw. It has become known that when the Propaganda took its first decision in the matter five of the Cardinals, including Martinelli and Satolli, who had been apostolic delegates to the United States, were favorable to the annulment of the first marriage; that three abstained from voting, and that three voted against the annulment.

Among those opposing the annulment was Cardinal Gotti, who, as Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda, brought the case before the Pope. The Pontiff decided against annulment, thereby hurting the feelings of the five Cardinals who formed the majority, and establishing a ground upon which the contest for annulment has been waged ever since.

SIXTY DEATHS AND NINETY-SIX CASES

REPORT ON BUBONIC PLAGUE AT 'FRISCO UP TO NOVEMBER 19.

Washington, Jan. 12.—A feature of the annual report of Surgeon General Wyman, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, transmitted to Congress during the past week, is a review of the bubonic plague situation at San Francisco. Up to November 19 there had been ninety-six cases of this dread disease and sixty deaths. The Surgeon General states that it has been impossible to discover the origin of the plague outbreak. While the Surgeon General states that the disease is reported as diminishing, he asserts that it will of necessity require a long time for complete eradication.

NEW OFFICERS INSTALLED FOR ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHANAGE

Chaplain Advocates Immediate Steps To Preserve Forest Trees On Grounds.

The German Catholic St. Joseph's Orphans' Asylum Society, which has a membership of 1,000, held its annual meeting at the asylum in Crescent Hill at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at which the newly-elected central officers were installed. The installation ceremonies were short, but impressive. Reports of the president and secretary and treasurer showed the society to be in a thrifty condition.

The Rev. E. Bachmann, chaplain of the orphanage, made a short talk in which he said that something must be done to preserve the large forest trees surrounding the grounds. He said they were not doing well, probably on account of so much smoke and dust. It was decided to take steps to preserve them.

The officers installed are as follows:
President—J. Kupper.
Vice President—Joseph Hubbuch, Sr.
Financial Secretary—Edward Hill.
Recording Secretary—William M. Block.
Treasurer—Henry Michael.

MITCHELL S. BLACK DIES AFTER A BRIEF ILLNESS.

Mitchell S. Black, an inspector for the Louisville Gas Company, died of a complication of diseases yesterday morning at the City Hospital. He was admitted to that institution Saturday afternoon and sank rapidly until the end came yesterday morning. The Coroner, Dr. Charles I. Groves, held a post mortem examination.

Mr. Black was forty-eight years old and a native of Texas. He resided at 735 West Jefferson street and was an Eagle. He was a widower, but leaves no children. The funeral services will be held at the Smith undertaking establishment, 809 West Jefferson street, at 8:30 o'clock Tuesday morning and at 9 o'clock at the Cathedral of the Assumption. The burial will be in St. Louis cemetery.

ASSISTANCE

By Churches In Campaign Against Tuberculosis.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES INVITED TO EXHIBITION TO-NIGHT.

PROGRAMME FOR ENTIRE WEEK ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY.

HOURS FOR SCHOOL STUDENTS

The Church, which has done so much to carry the message of bodily healing to all lands, is in the forefront of the battle against tuberculosis. Yesterday in practically every pulpit in the city mention was made of the American Tuberculosis Exhibition now being held at the corner of Fourth avenue and Chestnut street. Last Monday the Ministerial Association pledged its co-operation, and during the week the Rev. W. F. Irwin appealed directly to every Protestant pastor, and the Rev. Charles P. Raffo added his influence toward reminding the Catholic clergy of the exhibition. Saturday morning Dr. B. Zeman, a Johns Hopkins student, made the rounds of the orthodox Jewish temples, speaking in Yiddish of the exhibition.

For to-night every Catholic society in the city has been requested by Chairman Thomas A. Bohan to have delegates present for the address by Judge Matt O'Doherty. Chairman Bohan says that "we want to accomplish two things. We wish to show that already the Catholic organizations of the city are doing many things toward eliminating consumption. We want also to point out how church societies may do even more and yet not encroach upon the primary objects for which they were formed. We hope that reports of this meeting will stimulate interest and activity throughout the State."

The entire legal profession of the city and county has been individually and personally invited by Robert W. Bingham to attend the exhibition and to help get others to go there.

* * *

Exhibition Programme For Week.

The programme for this week at the American Tuberculosis Exhibition includes three formal addresses every day with a wide range of topics covering both social and civic aspects of the problem as well as its medical phases.

MONDAY.

Catholic Societies day, Thomas A. Bohan, chairman.
1:15 p. m.—"Tuberculosis in Its Relation to the Child," Dr. Philip F. Barbour.
4:00 p. m.—"Infectiousness of Tuberculosis Should Inspire Caution, Not Alarm," Dr. J. Rowan Morrison.
8:15 p. m.—"The Citizen's Opportunity in the Furtherance of the Public Health," Judge Matt. O'Doherty.

TUESDAY.

The Rev. W. F. Irwin, chairman.
1:15 p. m.—"Patent Medicines in Tuberculosis," Dr. H. N. Clendenin.
4:00 p. m.—"What is Tuberculosis?" Dr. John G. Cecil.
8:15 p. m.—"The Responsibility of the Physician in the Crusade Against Tuberculosis," Dr. W. A. Jenkins.

WEDNESDAY.

Administration Day, George H. Wilson, chairman.
1:15 p. m.—"Local Measures for the Prevention of Tuberculosis," Dr. B. J. O'Connor.
4:00 p. m.—"Municipal Control of Tuberculosis," Dr. J. A. Flexner.
8:15 p. m.—"The City's Responsibility in Connection with Tuberculosis," Mayor James F. Grinstead and Dr. G. B. Jenkins.

THURSDAY.

County Health Officers' Day, Dr. J. M. Mathews, chairman.
1:00 p. m.—Conference of County Health Officers.
4:00 p. m.—"Relationship of Bovine and Human Tuberculosis," Dr. H. E. Tuley.
8:15 p. m.—"Health Hints," Dr. J. M. Mathews.

FRIDAY.

Day for Women's Organizations, Mrs. C. P. Weaver, chairman.
2:30 p. m.—Conference of Tuberculosis, Health Committee, Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs.
3:00 p. m.—"The Protection of the Child Against Tuberculosis," Dr. H. N. Leavell.
3:30 p. m.—"The Gospel of Fresh Air," Dr. Florence Brandeis.
4:00 p. m.—"Is Tuberculosis Curable?" Dr. F. C. Askenstedt.
8:15 p. m.—"How to Make the Home Safe Against Tuberculosis," Dr. Ellis S. Allen.

Schools' Visiting Day.

Dr. George F. Simpson, of the Tuberculosis Exhibition Committee on Schools, has fixed a corrected schedule for visits of the schools to the Tuberculosis Exhibition, according to the arrangements made with the superintendent, E. H. Mark. The schedule is as follows:

Monday—9:30 a. m., Boys' High School; 10:30 a. m., Boys' High School; 11:30 a. m., Girls' High School; 12:30 p. m., Girls' High School.

Tuesday—9:30 a. m., Manual Training High School; 10:30 a. m., Manual Training High School; 11:30 a. m., Madison-street and California school; 12:30 p. m., Crescent Hill-Clifton school and Smyser-avenue school.

Wednesday—9:30 a. m., Commercial High School; 10:30 a. m., Commercial High School; 11:30 a. m., Eighth ward and Monsarrat schools; 12:30 p. m., First ward and Overhill schools.

Thursday—9:30 a. m., Colored High and Normal; 10:30 a. m., Cochran school; 11:30 a. m., Norton and Tenth ward schools; 12:30 p. m., Second and Third ward schools.

Monday—9:30 a. m., Girls' High School; 11:30 a. m. Girls' High School.

Tuesday—9:30 a. m., Tingley and Normal schools; 12:30 p. m., Duncan-street and Parkland schools.

Wednesday—9:30 a. m., Normal classes; 12:30 p. m., Atkinson and Germantown schools.

Thursday—9:30 a. m., Maiden-lane colored and Eastern schools; 10:30 a. m., Pearl-street Colored and Eighth-street schools; 12:30 p. m., Twelfth and Columbia schools.

Friday—9:30 a. m., Western colored and California schools.

HEAVY STORM DRIVES SEAS OVER MALECON WALL.

Waves Strike Moro Castle Hurling Spray Sixty Feet Above Lighthouse.

Havana, Jan. 12.—A heavy northwest gale to-day drove high seas against the ocean front, sweeping over the Malecon seawall and inundating the lower part of the pradoes and adjacent streets to a depth of several feet. The lower section of Vevado, a suburb, was also inundated. A fireman, while engaged in rescuing persons from flooded houses in Vevado, fell into the water and was drowned. Much damage was done to the Hotel Miramar and scores of residences on Gulf avenue, the lower floors of which were submerged.

Entrance to or exit from the harbor was impossible during the gale. Great waves striking Moro hurled the spray sixty feet over the lantern of the lighthouse. The storm is subsiding to-night.

HOTELS LESS HOMELIKE.

[Philadelphia Record.]

"It is becoming more and more manifest that hotels in larger cities are gradually losing their homelike aspect," said a traveling salesman, who has lived at hostelries in all parts of the country a greater part of his life. "I know of a couple who, after having lived in a home of their own for twenty years took apartments at a leading hotel. At first they seemed to like the innovation, but a month had barely passed when they returned to their home. 'We nearly died of lonesomeness,' said the wife, 'for there was not a soul to speak to us. There was a palm-room for us to sit in and look at the strangers who came in after dinner. When we had taken our coffee there was a waiter all ready to put someone else in our place. There was nowhere else to go but up to our rooms, unless we sat on one of the benches in the hall.' Once the common dining-room, in which the guests met every day, was taken away, the opportunities to know one another were immediately diminished. The increase in the habit of having sitting rooms, which came when rooms began to be built en suite, was another blow to the sort of life that people used to enjoy in hotels, and for which there is a certain demand. Now hotels are not built with any accommodations for this kind of patronage, and the few houses that do offer them are able to hold their own, in spite of the rivalry of newer and handsomer houses. It is a mistake, moreover, for hotel proprietors to believe that all of their guests go to the theater every night or have their friends come in to see them."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

JAPS UNEASY OVER AMERICAN VIEWS

INTEREST INTENSIFIED BY DELAY IN REPLY TO NOTE.

Tokio, Jan. 12.—Incoming cablegrams, indicating an overwhelming sentiment in America in favor of the exclusion bill, are causing much uneasiness among leaders of all shades of politics, who have repeatedly expressed the conviction that the Americans did not desire to discriminate against Japan and would accept the attitude of the Japanese Government as evidence of its sincere desire not to embarrass the American Government, and at the same time save the amour propreje of the Japanese.

Interest has been intensified by the delay of a reply from Washington to the Japanese note of December 31.

VIOLATES STATUTE

DIRECT PLAN FOR OHIO PRIMARY ILLEGAL.

Secretary Dover Gives Out Statement Embodying View of Distinguished Lawyers.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Several requests have been received at the Republican National Committee headquarters for a ruling as to whether or not, under the provisions of the call for the national convention and the Ohio election laws, district delegates and alternates from that State can be elected by district primaries. On this point Secretary Elmer Dover, of the Republican National Committee, to-night gave out a statement as follows:

"No one has authority to interpret, officially for the committee, any State law or the call and no opinion could be given which would in any way bind the committee or the national convention. However, for the guidance of the officers of the committee in replying to these and other requests for information the legal question involved was submitted to three distinguished lawyers, members of the committee. Copies of Section 2916 of the Ohio Statutes and of the call were submitted to them with a request that they give their opinions on the issue raised. Two of the three express the opinion that under a strict construction of the statute referred to district delegates and alternates to the national convention cannot be elected by direct primaries. The third has not yet given a final or definite opinion on the question."

AN "AMATEUR NIGHT" VICTORY.

[New York Evening Telegram.]

It was "amateur night" at Proctor's Twenty-third-street Theater. Perhaps that ordinarily calls to the mind only the usual buck and wing dancing, the impersonators, banjo players and others who grasp this opportunity to be in the "real lime-light" and who incidentally dodge "the hook." But persons who attended last night heard one number that will not soon be forgotten. Perhaps the future will keep the performer's name in mind.

It was only a wee slip of a girl who came on the stage while the gallery was still echoing with the shouts of laughter the "hook" had just aroused. A little girl, neatly dressed, but her attire showed that she had had little money to waste on a "costume."

The house was still buzzing when she appeared, and it was only in deference to her being a girl that the noise was abated at all. At that it was far from quiet.

In a trembling voice she began to sing an old Scotch song—"Angus MacDonald." But despite the quivering lip the gallery understood. It knew—and the gallery is a judge—that there were possibilities. It gave her "a hand."

This small measure of encouragement was to the little girl the necessary spur.

In a rich contralto the strains of the old ballad sounded clear, and the gallery was hushed. Ever stronger, sweeter, it grew. And when she reached the words "I's waiting and watching and praying for you," her work was done. In an instant the gallery was in an uproar of applause that seemed never to stop.

It did finally, and the wee miss sang again and again.

She received first prize.

But the gallery was not the only arbiter in the decision. Other persons in the audience who knew what that voice meant to its fortunate possessor declared it was superb.

BOAT OF NEWSPAPERS.

[St. Augustine, Fla., Special to Washington Herald.]

George W. Johnson, an old-time Harlem river oarsman, now living here, is constructing a peculiar boat in which he contemplates rowing from St. Augustine, Fla., to New York via the inside route—through the sounds, bayous and canals—next spring. The boat is to be constructed of newspapers and to be in the form of a shell, with a little more beam than the ordinary racing type. Mr. Johnson rowed from New York to Boston in 1888 in a somewhat similar craft. The length of the cruising shell is twenty feet by twenty inches beam, six inches deep, and it will have ten water-tight bulkheads.

The boat is to be constructed entirely of newspapers. Mr. Johnson hopes to have in the craft a copy of every daily paper in the United States. About twenty thicknesses of paper is to be used for the hull of the shell, which will be made in a mold under pressure, producing a composition harder and tougher than any wood. The deck will be similarly constructed of paper and the headings of the various papers will be used as a mosaic for the outside coating.

The mold is already at Mr. Johnson's bazar, St. Augustine, and as soon as newspapers are sent in in sufficient quantity Mr. Johnson will begin work on his novel craft.

A LIVELY GALAXY.

[Boston Journal.]

Joe Cannon smokes and swears; Charley Fairbanks takes an appetizer; Bill Taft sits on the lid when requested to; Knox has a penchant for fast horses; Hughes consumes half a dozen fat, black twenty-five-cent cigars a day, and scales Matterhorns and Mont Blancs to pass the time away in the summer; Bryan can take a hand at anything from old maid to bridge whist, and—well our leading politicians are a lively galaxy, no mistake.

Marion Harland's Recipes.

Fruit Cake.

[By Request of Mrs. H.]

CREAM four cups of butter with one and one-half cups of powdered sugar, beat in the whipped yolks of six eggs, a pint of flour, a teaspoonful of cinnamon and nutmeg, mixed; a half teaspoonful of ground cloves and a half pound each of seeded raisins and currants and a quarter pound of shredded citron, mixed and plentifully dredged with flour.

Last of all fold in the stiffened whites of eggs and add three tablespoonfuls of brandy. Bake in a greased loaf tin for about two hours. Cover with paper for the first hour.

* * *

Potatoes Au Gratin.

[By Request of M. D. S.]

SLICE potatoes thin and put them in layers in a greased pudding dish, sprinkling each layer with salt, pepper and bits of butter.

When all are in pour in a gill of hot milk and sprinkle the top layer of potatoes thickly with cracker crumbs, mixed with salt and pepper and bits of butter.

Bake, covered, for a half hour, then uncover and brown.

* * *

Waffles.

[By Request of M. D. S.]

SIFT a pint of flour twice with a teaspoonful each of baking powder and salt.

Beat three eggs, yolks and whites separate, and add to the yolks two cups of sweet milk, then stir this liquid into the sifted flour.

Beat until smooth, add the stiffened whites of the eggs and pour into heated and greased waffle irons.

* * *

Philadelphia Scrapple.

[By Request of Mrs. W. S. B.]

BOIL a cleaned pig's head until the flesh slips from the bones easily, then chop the meat fine. When the liquid in which the head was boiled is cold skim from it every bit of grease, return to the fire, and when it begins to boil stir into the liquor the chopped meat, and season well.

Thicken the mixture with cornmeal until it is like ordinary mush. Cook for an hour, stirring frequently. When done pour into pans of the desired depth to make good slices of the scrapple when it is cut.

When ready to use cut into slices and fry or saute in butter or dripping.

* * *

Sponge Cake.

[Kindness of Correspondent.]

FOUR eggs, beaten very light; one cup of sugar, mixed with the eggs; a bit of soda the size of a pea, dissolved in a tablespoonful of scalding water; one cup of flour, vanilla or lemon flavoring.

Mix well and bake in a loaf or in layer tins.

* * *

Springerle.

[Kindness of H. M. D.]

ONE pound of flour, one pound sugar, four eggs, a lump of butter the size of a walnut, one level teaspoonful of baking potash dissolved in a tablespoonful of milk.

Mix sugar and butter, then add the eggs and beat for fifteen minutes, stir in the flour, the potash and milk, and knead well. Reserve one-half cup of flour for use on the pastry board, and mold.

Roll out a quarter of an inch thick, press well into the figures of the springerle mold (be sure the mold is well figured, but do not have the crevices filled), cut apart and place on a table upon which is a light sprinkling of anise seed; leave there over night, and in the morning bake in a moderate oven on waxed or oiled tins.

* * *

Lebkuchen No. 1.

[Kindness of H. M. D.]

TWO pounds and six ounces of flour, two pounds of syrup, one-quarter pound of butter, one-half pound of shelled almonds, chopped; one-quarter pound of brown sugar, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and saleratus, the grated rind of one lemon, one-quarter teaspoonful of allspice.

Warm the ingredients (except the flour) on the back of the range, remove and add the flour; mix well and let the dough stand for about a week. Roll one-quarter inch thick; bake in sheets and cut while warm.

* * *

Lebkuchen No. 2.

[Kindness of H. M. D.]

ONE pound of brown sugar, one-half pound of shelled almonds, one-quarter pound of citron, one-half pound of shelled Brazil nuts, two quarts of flour, one pint of syrup, two eggs, one-half gill of brandy, one tablespoonful of saleratus, one tablespoonful of cloves and two tablespoonfuls of allspice.

Mix and proceed as in the last recipe.

* * *

Bumbernickel.

[Kindness of H. M. D.]

CREAM a pound of butter with two pounds of brown sugar; add ten beaten eggs, one ounce each of cinnamon and cloves, two pounds of almonds, chopped coarsely, and three pounds of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix and bake.

* * *

Devil's Food.

[Kindness of Z. E. H.]

ONE cup of sugar and a half cup of butter, creamed; two eggs, well beaten; one cup of grated chocolate. Pour one-half cup of boiling water on the chocolate and let it stand until cool; add a half cup of sour milk, the sugar and butter and eggs, a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a tablespoonful of boiling water, two cups of flour and vanilla to taste. Mix well and bake in a loaf tin.

* * *

Spice Cake.

[Kindness of Z. E. H.]

ONE cup of sugar, a quarter cup of molasses, one-half cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, two eggs, one teaspoonful of baking soda, one-half teaspoonful of nutmeg, one dessertspoonful of cinnamon, cloves and allspice to taste; flour to make quite stiff. Bake in a steady oven.

* * *

Ginger Snaps.

[Kindness of Z. E. H.]

MIX one cup of molasses with one-half cup of sugar; add a half cup of melted butter and a tablespoonful of ginger.

When thoroughly blended stir in quickly four cups of flour in which has been sifted a teaspoonful of soda.

Knead the dough until very smooth, then set on the ice, over night, if possible. Roll as thin as pasteboard, cut into rounds and make in a quick oven.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
has been used by Millions of Mothers for their children while Teething for over Fifty Years. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

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THE CARTOON is a symposium of political humor as caricatured by the greatest artists in the world, together with editorial extracts from the pens of the most famous writers on national subjects.

THE CARTOON is the latest national weekly. It re-echoes the editorial voice of the Press of the United States on all important questions of the hour, and reviews the doings of other nations.

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Every Man Is the Architect of His Own Fortune.

BE careful how you build. Start your fortune on a savings account, add to it dollar by dollar. Soon you will have a structure no panic can hurt. This is not a new idea, but an old and tried one; in every case it has succeeded. Savings Department open until 8 o'clock Saturday nights.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
Capital and Surplus $1,200,000.
Columbia Building, Fourth and Main Sts.

A Few Offices For Rent
IN
Lincoln Savings Bank Building
The tallest in town. Apply to Lincoln Savings Bank, N. W. Cor. Fourth and Market.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
AT THE CORNER OF THIRD AND MAIN STREETS
HAS ONE MILLION OF ITS OWN CAPITAL TO GUARANTEE YOUR DEPOSITS.
SIX MONTHS' CERTIFICATES ISSUED, BEARING THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM INTEREST.

DEATHS.

AUSTWICK—January 11, at 9:40 p. m., Mrs. Nannie Lee Austwick (nee Buren), widow of the late Charles H. Austwick.
Funeral from residence, 719 West Broadway, Monday afternoon, January 13, at 1:30, and from the Cathedral at 2 o'clock. Interment in St. Louis cemetery.

BLACK—January 12, at 6 a. m., Mitchell S. Black.
Funeral from Gran. W. Smith's Son, 809 W. Jefferson street, Tuesday morning, January 14, at 8:30, and from the Cathedral at 9 o'clock. Interment in St. Louis cemetery.

GAULBERT—On the morning of January 12, J. W. Gaulbert, in the 61st year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of his brother, George Gaulbert, 1322 Fourth avenue, Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

HARRIS—Entered into rest Friday evening, January 10, at 9:35 o'clock, Lettie V. Harris, aged 70 years, widow of the late James Harris.
Funeral from the residence, 3704 High avenue, Tuesday evening, January 14, at 2 o'clock. Interment in Cave Hill cemetery.

KEIPER—At San Antonio, Tex., January 12, at 2 a. m., William Keiper, Jr.
Burial notice given later.

KUTZLEB—Saturday, January 11, at 1 p. m., Mary Jenney, wife of Anton Kutzleb.
Funeral from residence, 2402 Twenty-sixth street, Tuesday, January 14, at 10 a. m. Burial private.

SIMON—Entered into rest, Friday evening, January 10, at 9:40 o'clock, John H. Simon, Jr., beloved son of John H. and Susie Simon, aged 28 years 7 months and 11 days.
Funeral from the residence, 422 Seventeenth street, Monday afternoon, January 13, at 2 o'clock. Interment in Cave Hill cemetery. Friends invited.

STEIDEN—Entered into rest Saturday morning, January 11, at 7:45 o'clock, Robert J. Steiden, beloved husband of Annie Steiden (nee Fisher), age 59 years and 7 months.
Funeral from the residence, 3700 Bank street, Monday afternoon, January 13, at 2 o'clock. Interment in Portland cemetery.

MEETINGS.

King Solomon Chapter, No. 5, will hold a called meeting in the Masonic Temple, this (Monday) evening, January 13, 1908, at 7:30 o'clock, for the Past and Most Excellent Masters' degrees. Visitors always welcome.
FRANK P. ALLEN, High Priest.
H. B. GRANT, Secretary.

Preston Lodge, No. 281, F. and A. M., will meet in called communication in their hall, Main street, above Shelby, this (Monday) evening at 7:30 o'clock for work in E. A. and F. C. degrees. Members of sister lodges are fraternally invited to attend.
AUGUST R. BAUMER, W. M.
THOS. O. FLOYD, Secretary.

SCHOOLS.

BELMONT COLLEGE For YOUNG WOMEN.
Midyear Enrollment Jan. 20-22, 1908
Eleven schools, including Academic, Music, Art, Physical Culture and Expression. Write for catalogue and terms. Room for only a few new students. Address REGISTRAR, Belmont College, Nashville, Tenn.

The tonic that has always given satisfaction in curing cases of malaria—Wintersmith's.

In case of cold or la grippe, get the old reliable remedy — Wintersmith's Tonic.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Louisville, Jan. 4, 1908.
The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the NEW GALT HOUSE CO. will be held at the hotel Monday, January 13, 1908, between 1 and 2 p. m.
A. R. COOPER, Secretary.

Corporation Notice.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the LOUISVILLE NATIONAL BANKING CO. for the election of seven directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company on Tuesday, January 14, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 o'clock noon. Stockholders may vote either in person or by proxy.
JOHN H. LEATHERS, Cashier.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the INTER-SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on Wednesday, January 15, 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of the company, Board of Trade building, Louisville, Ky.
H. K. COLE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMANPY.
Louisville, Ky., Dec. 19, 1907.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semiannual cash dividend of three (3) per cent., payable February 10, 1908, to stockholders of record January 20, 1908.
Stock transfer books will close at 3 p. m., January 20, 1908, and reopen February 11, 1908, at 10 a. m.
J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.

The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company,
30 Broad St., New York, Jan. 8, 1908.
THIRTY-THIRD REGULAR DIVIDEND.
The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. upon this company's preferred capital stock will be paid on January 31, 1908, to all stockholders of record at the close of business on January 20, 1908, to whom checks will be mailed.
SILAS W. BURT, Sec'y.

SMOKED FISH
Sturgeon
White Fish
Finnan Haddie
Halibut
At Special Low Prices
Weekly shipments of the above varieties.
Mammoth GROCERY CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATER CONSUMERS.
Last day of discount Monday, January 20, 1908. Pay now and avoid the rush of the last few remaining days for discount.
J. B. COLLINS, Secretary.

The Colonnades Hotel
SEABREEZE, FLORIDA.
Accommodates 150. Five minutes' walk to Ormond-Daytona beach. $17.50 and upward.
S. C. BALL.

HARD LUCK FOR FORM PLAYERS

Bad Track and Weather Makes Uncertain Racing Game.

POWERS AND LEE IN FORM.

W. H. Fizer & Co., Burlew & O'Neill and Pat Dunne Lead the List of Winning Owners.

MORE GOSSIP ABOUT RYAN.

NEW ORLEANS SELECTIONS.

First Race—Cunning, Smart, Arionett.
Second Race—Banrida, Bucking Boy, Harrington.
Third Race—J. D. Dunn, Abingdon, Crafty.
Fourth Race—Pedro, King's Plate, Platoon.
Fifth Race—Tivolini, Adesso, Delphie.
Sixth Race—Zipango, Donna, Little Lighter.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—[Special.]—Rain and unusually raw weather have contributed to the uncertainty of the racing game here this season. A greater part of the time the track has been heavy, and the regulars have played in hard luck. Strange as it may seem, layers of odds, during the week just ended, enjoyed their most prosperous period. On Friday mud defeated every favorite.

The star jockeys of the week were Powers and Lee. Since racing started Notter has ridden thirty-one firsts; Mountain, twenty-three; McDaniel, twenty; C. Koerner, fourteen; Sumter, thirteen; Delahy and Lee, twelve; Minder, Pickens and Nicol, eight each.

Leading winning owners are as follows: W. H. Fizer & Co., $10,155; Burlew & O'Neill, $9,568; P. Dunne, $7,211; L. A. Cella, $5,782; R. E. Watkins, $5,494; Barney Schreiber, $5,433; Edward Corrigan, $5,035; Charles Ellison, $4,750.

If John J. Ryan returns his admission to the Fair Grounds will be denied. If he tries to enter City Park official action may be taken against the plunger, it is said.

Louis Cella arrived to-day to attend a meeting of the stockholders of the Crescent City Jockey Club on Tuesday. John Condon will be present. An assessment will be made to pay for improvements.

Secretary and Treasurer Barker Harrison is critically ill, and his successor may be named in either M. J. Winn or John Hachmeister, George Bennett, the Memphis turfman, is here.

* * *

Jockey George Mountain says that he is making plans to go to England to ride next summer as a free lance in case the stewards of the American Turf Association grant him a license at their meeting on Monday.

Mountain has been much upset by the ruling of the judges refusing him permission to accept further engagements to ride here. He had intended to ride on the metropolitan tracks next year, and the prospects of no jockey in the country were any brighter than his, but the avalanche of talk that came up after the Old Honesty-Pasadena race has knocked these calculations in the head. Before the ruling of the judges a representative of Herman Duryea was negotiating for first call on Mountain for next season. The jockey wanted $1,000 per month and jockey fees for all stable mounts. All fell through after the ban had been placed on Mountain.

There is a feeling among many turfmen that in the general hue and cry to hit some guilty head in the Pasadena and Ryan incidents, Mountain may have been given a rough deal. Before the Pasadena race his saddle-work was above suspicion. He was by all odds the best jockey here. The public believed both in his integrity and his ability. Since racegoers have had time to catch their second wind, following the scandal that was stirred up, it is beginning to be realized that if Ryan did bet a big lot of money on Old Honesty, and if Pasadena was stopped, somebody else besides Mountain might have had something to do with the stopping of the horse. In view of all the circumstances as to Mountain's splendid form here, and his evident desire to be on the level, it looks harsh to put him out of commission entirely and deprive him not only of brilliant riding chances in the future, but of the opportunity to make a living as well.

* * *

Jockey V. Powers, the lad whom J. C. Cahn picked up on the half-mile circuit and had reinstated, is the sensation of the hour in a riding way, and already has earned for himself the sobriquet of the "marvelous Miller of the South" and created a following among the public, commonly known as the "talent," second in popularity only to the Eastern star. That the confidence of the public is well-placed and that Powers is every inch a race rider is demonstrated daily. For instance, on last Friday, after a superior display of horsemanship, he succeeded in landing both Hawkama and Fantastic first past the winning post. In both of these events it required patience, a careful knowledge of pace, as well as acute perseverance, to be first to catch the judges' eye. This was especially so on Hawkama. The Gildersleeve mare had been up to that time, confined to sprinting distance, and as she is a speedy one, had a world of foot in the early stages of the event. This did not worry Powers, who husbanded the mare's strength and kept her well together when challenged by Garganta.

In addition to the fact that Powers has all the earmarks of a natural race rider, inasmuch as he possesses alertness at the barrier, a fine pair of hands and a snug seat, he has one other attribute which is paramount—that he is essentially a hard rider, and seldom uses his whip. Had Powers drawn his whip on Hawkama, the mare most assuredly would have been beaten.

Powers was first given a chance and received most of his tutelage from "Ben" Meyer, the clever trainer, who last season handled the stable of Sam Lewis, but who is now campaigning a string of his own, among which is to be found that consistent three-year-old St. Illario. It was Meyer who taught Powers to refrain from the whip, and it was also due to his influence that Powers was "given a chance" with some of the foremost owners, when he was only an unknown quantity.

NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Three-eighths of a mile; purse:

Finion (formerly Holy Moss)	110
Miss Hapsburg	110
Molly Stark	110
Cunning	110
My Lady Frances	110
Smart	110
Glorale	110
Arionette	110
Mezzo Soprano	110
Corina	110
Stone All	110
Speight	110
Essie	110
Lightning Flash	110
Miss Smack	110

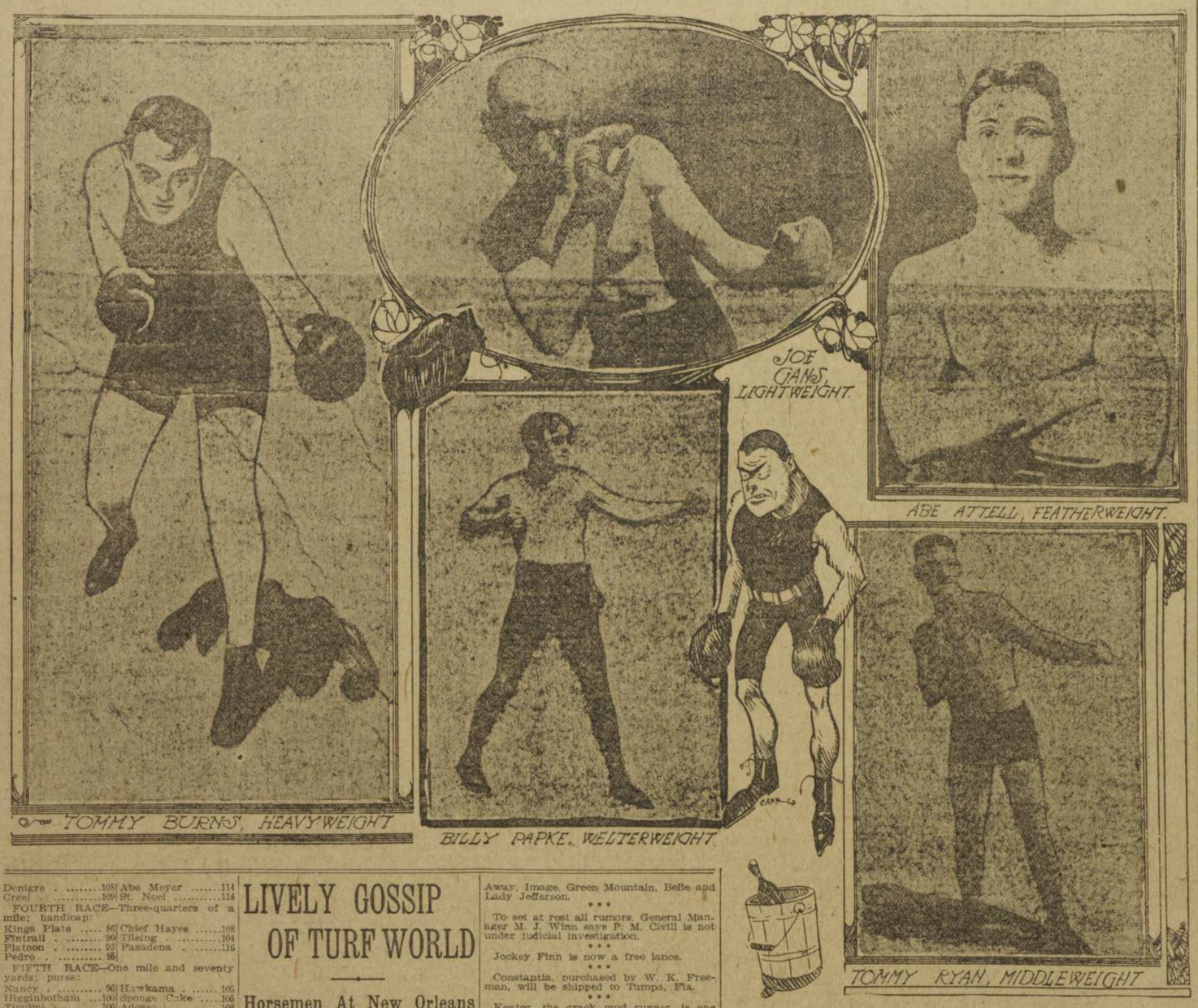
SECOND RACE—Three-quarters of a mile; purse:

Bulkhead	109
Major Mack	109
Moxey Mead	109
Pink Cap	109
Mocking Boy	109
Waxhaw	109
Amontillado	109
Cuncus	109
Polar Star	109
Geo. H. White	109
Banridge	112
Barquin	112
CoJoe	112
Harrington	112
Epitome	112

THIRD RACE—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling:

Hancock	109
Monero	109
Abington	105
Animus	105
J. D. Dunn	103
Rappahannock	108
Dapple Gold	109
Young Stevens	110
Crafty	110
Heart of Hyacinth	112
Prytania	112

CHAMPIONS OF THE PAST YEAR IN THE ROPED ARENA



Denigre	108	Abe Meyer	114
Creel	109	St. Noel	114

FOURTH RACE—Three-quarters of a mile; handicap:

Kings Plate	86	Chief Hayes	108
Fintrall	90	Tileing	104
Platoon	93	Pasadena	116
Pedro	96		

FIFTH RACE—One mile and seventy yards; purse:

Nancy	96	Hawkama	105
Higginbotham	100	Sponge Cake	106
Tivolini	100	Adesso	108
Delphie	103	Envoy	108

SIXTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; selling:

Little Lighter	98	Zipango	105
Donna	103	Grenade	108
Mortiboy	104		

Full Brother To Bensonhurst.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—The first foal of the year to arrive at the Dixiana stud of Maj. T. J. Carson is a full brother of the old campaigner, Bensonhurst, being a bay colt by imp. Ben Strome, out of Irvana, dam of Bensonhurst, Bath Beach, Belknap, Prospero, etc., by Onondaga. Irvana has for the past eight years been the first mare to foal at Dixiana. With one exception she has dropped all of her foals in January.

JOHNSON WILL NOT BE OVERLOOKED

Tommy Burns Writes An Interesting Letter Regarding His Success In England

TOMMY BURNS writes from England:

"I just got through reading a bunch of American papers and it's certainly funny the bunk some writers hand out, but I guess it's all in the business to get knocked at times. It sure won't hurt me, as I'll have mine when I get through fighting, and I ain't handing anybody any money for boosting me, either.

"I see one American paper had it I was a grave robber. I saw the cartoon, and it put an idea in my head. I at once proceeded to one of the largest cemeteries here in London and looked them all over. Unfortunately, the only fighters I have found were there since the Thirteenth century, so I passed them all up.

"Yes, I'm getting the easy money, and anybody who wouldn't take this easy money would be a fool. If O'Brien or Johnson could get the grave-digger's earnings in this country they'd pass it up—I don't think.

"You can gamble that I'll fight Johnson when I return, and I'll demand the big end, too. Joe Gans, a negro, held out for 60 per cent., win, lose or draw, with Memsic, a white boy, in Los Angeles, and had a chance to fight winner take all, but wouldn't do it under any consideration. Now, watch this white boy hand it right back to the negro on the Johnson match. Of course, somebody might knock about this division, but that knock won't cut any ice with Tommy Burns.

"We sign articles on Monday January 6, to fight Roche in Leinster Hall, Dublin, for £1,500 ($7,500) purse, cut 80 and 20, and a side bet of £500. This fight alone will net me $8,500, but I figure a lot of bets on the side, as the Irish are confident that Roche will beat me. I am almost sure of $10,000 for the Palmer fight, February 10, as I am working on 80 per cent. of the gross, which I figure to come out at £2,000 ($10,000), as seats are being sold from £5 5s. (over $25) down to a half guinea (equal to $2.50), and the big price seats are going good already.

"Don't blame me, do you? This beats gold mining. Am in best of health and am being treated the very best by the English sports and the National Sporting Club. Will close with best wishes for a prosperous New Year. Your friend,

"TOMMY BURNS."

NO PIE IN BARROOMS.

[New York Press.]

Did you ever notice that in most of the cafes which have free lunch counters there is never a section of good pie? Nor is there anything else sweet. Wherefore and why? The slickest article in business is the gin slinger. He has learned from long experience that when a man eats a lot of sweet stuff he drinks less whisky. His object is to create an appetite for another drink, therefore he sets out pretzels, hard-boiled eggs, sausage, corned beef, potato salad (the beloved friend of the barroom), cold slaw, pickle of several kinds and, always, codfish balls. We're he to set out a lot of sweets he would soon go out of business.

LIVELY GOSSIP OF TURF WORLD

Horsemen At New Orleans Interested In Hot Springs Situation.

RACE MEETING NOT LIKELY.

Story That John J. Ryan Owns a Large Block of City Park Stock.

TICKET RAISER AT WORK.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—[Special.]—"Will there be racing at Hot Springs?" is a question frequently heard, but no one seems able to answer it. The impression is that the Arkansas Spa will be barricaded so far as the thoroughbreds are concerned.

Tips to the effect that the game is to be reopened come via Louisville, Cincinnati and all points other than Little Rock or the famous health resort. This is the situation as described by a man who resides in Hot Springs and is at present sojourning here:

"The business men are anxious for racing at Hot Springs and sentiment against it has undergone a great change. I know dozens of men who were with the Rev. Mr. Ams and the Citizens' Improvement Union movement who realize that they made a mistake. Hot Springs never was as 'dead' as it is now. Vavant stores line Central avenue, the rooming-houses are empty and only two big hotels are open, at a daily loss. I am informed that none of the other big hotels will be open this winter unless the authorities loosen the lines. A majority of people who go to Hot Springs want to indulge in speculating, and if this is denied that element which makes times good at the Springs will not be there.

"About a special session of the Legislature to amend the Ams anti-betting law, I can only express my own opinion. I figure, in view of the general agitation against racing, that the Arkansas lawmakers will not be summoned in session to give Garland county authority to race when in other States an effort is being made to stop it. Another thing, Arkansas has an anti-racing Governor—Mr. Pindall. Following the election of Gov. Little that official suffered a collapse, and he has been away from the State for months. Should the Legislature convene Acting Gov. Pindall might not be displaced. He is ambitious to be elected Governor, and, in all probability, he and his friends figure that his chances to succeed are greater under the conditions as they exist."

* * *

Gossips have been busy with a story to the effect that John J. Ryan, the plunger, who left here following the investigation of the Old Honesty and Pasadena race, owns stock in City Park track to the extent of $110,000 and that he acquired it by reason of a loan made to a leading turfman who has always been identified with City Park. Probably there is a little truth in the story, but Ryan has been repaid to a large extent, and there is some doubt about the amount having been $110,000. It is not believed he holds many shares of stock in City Park.

Ryan did not go from New Orleans because of any particular ruling. He left because he had to appear in court in Cincinnati to defend a $25,000 damage suit filed against him by "Danny" Murphy. Ryan, in a sudden frenzy, struck Murphy in the face with a beer glass and it left a permanent disfigurement. It is known that Ryan has regretted this act and immediately after having committed it he offered Murphy $5,000 in cash. This Murphy refused to accept.

Ryan is coming back to New Orleans, and there may be interesting developments then. Demands are coming from certain quarters for a "clean-up" of the tracks those men employed here by Ryan. In short, all of the "John J. Ryans" are given fair warning that they must leave the city.

* * *

Once again the ticket raiser has victimized a bookmaker. Gene Austin, of New York, bought $300 worth of this kind of experience this week.

* * *

J. E. Lane has quit the turf. He sold Woodside, Woodsong, Water Way and Bell the Cat to Herman Filppen. T. E. Auld purchased Bulkhead, Norwina, Blast, Lucullus and the following two-year-olds: Burlington II., Braddock, Fade Away, Image, Green Mountain, Belle and Lady Jefferson.

* * *

To set at rest all rumors, General Manager M. J. Winn says P. M. Civill is not under judicial investigation.

* * *

Jockey Finn is now a free lance.

* * *

Constantia, purchased by W. K. Freeman, will be shipped to Tampa, Fla.

* * *

Keator, the crack mud runner, is one of the heaviest headed horses running here. Brussell, who rides him, cannot do him justice, which accounts for the poor showing of the horse at times. Brussell seems to be unable to get the unsexed son of Charaxus going.

* * *

Please, owned by "Bud" May, is his best racer. Last season he won six races, ran second once and showed six times, winning a total of $5,965. May's other money getters were Marbles and Tyrolian. Marbles won two races, was second once and showed once. Marbles won $2,020. Tyrolian "peeped" for $40.

* * *

John C. Ferriss, Jr.'s stable netted $5,665. Prince Ahmed won the Empire City Handicap, worth $1,700, and showed once. Cock Grove won two races worth $1,635. Clyde finished in front in a race valued at $770. Ada O. Walker won a similar race, Spunky won and showed once, the two races netting $765. McIlvain showed for $350, St. Wolma for $250. Silver Cup was second and third for $225, and Kohnoflaw was placed twice for $200.

* * *

P. J. Millett's Cottontown won the Long Island Handicap, valued at $4,240. Hawkcam won two races, was placed once and showed once for $1,450. Miss Doyle won a race, was second once and showed once for $900, a total of $2,650.

* * *

The announcement that Holy Mass hereafter would be known as Pinion came as pleasing news. There was a sacrilegious sound to the name. Many oral and written protests were made to the racing officials, but only the Jockey Club in New York had jurisdiction, consequently a message was sent to Mr. Daingerfield, the secretary, stating that Mr. Seeley, owner of the youngster, desired him to give the filly a new name, and that official complied. Pinion is by Buck Massie—Holy Bird.

* * *

Marse Abe, L. A. Cella's crack youngster, for which he is said to have paid $10,000, was named after the martyred war President.

* * *

During the next week two stake races will be run at the Fair Grounds. The Magnolia Selling Stakes, at a mile, will be decided on Wednesday. On Saturday the Mercantile Handicap, at a mile, will be run. There are a number of overnight handicaps on the programme.

* * *

Bounding Elk is owned by Kid McCoy's brother. The colt ran well at Empire City. He is a mudder and is said to be ready.

* * *

The public was whirled into a financial panic on Thursday when Ace High was defeated by Beau Brummel through J. Lee's good riding. The downfall of Ace High must have caused gnashing of teeth on the Bowery, in New York, since Ace High belongs to "Dry Dollar" Jim Sullivan and his followers go with him in a horse race as they do in a political battle.

* * *

Mose Goldblatt, who is going to ship to California, expects to remain there for one year. In paying Burlew & O'Neill $2,200 for Georgia Girl and Alsatian, Goldblatt feels that he made a bargain.

* * *

Benny Jacobs, one of the finest fellows in the racing game, who looks after Jockey Lee, is delighted over the sudden return of the black boy's luck. Benny thinks that from now on Lee will take his rank among the star riders. Lee is riding like a demon.

BARNEY DREYFUSS AFTER GARRY HERRMANN

Objects To Cincinnati Magnate's Alleged Conference and Arrangement With Tommy Leach

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—There has come a burst of trouble between Barney Dreyfuss and Garry Herrmann over Tommy Leach, who is so badly wanted by Cincinnati as a manager. President Dreyfuss, of the Pittsburg team, is quoted to-day as saying he will declare everything regarding Leach off at noon to-morrow, if by that time Herrmann has not sent him word that he was misquoted in a Cincinnati paper.

In that paper, Herrmann is portrayed as having said the deal was as good as closed for Leach; that he would have the little fellow down in Cincinnati in a few days for a conference and would send him to Kansas to confer with Clarke about terms for his own release, etc. Herrmann appeared as having forgotten there was such a person as Dreyfuss in the deal, but Barney would not be overlooked, and he comes out with the following hot one:

"If that interview is true as given out by President Herrmann, I shall immediately call off all negotiations and will positively stop all further talk about trading Leach. Such proceedings as the Cincinnati man suggests are entirely beyond anything we could consent to. They are the worst I ever heard of. I shall, however, wait until noon Monday before I do anything in the matter of calling the deal off."

At a late hour to-night it became known that Herrmann had been as good as his word and had already had a conference with Leach by long distance telephone at his home in Cleveland and had arranged for Leach to come to Cincinnati and see him. Dreyfuss could not be seen after the information reached Pittsburg, but it is not unlikely that he will raise trouble to-morrow.

NEW YORK FINE CAUSES TALK

John T. Brush Must Pay Thousand Dollars By Next Wednesday.

MAY CARRY IT TO THE COURTS.

American Association Club Owners Alone Know What They Will Do About Chicago.

NEW SNARLS IN BASEBALL.

EFFORTS to unsnarl the many tangled webs in baseball, both major and minor leagues, at the meetings of the National Commission and the National Board of Minor Leagues last week were not remarkably successful. For nearly every snarl unraveled a new one was produced.

The question whether or not Chicago is to have a third major league club, which is of most interest to fans, is just where it was before the National Commission's session. The American Association was told it could not come into Chicago under the national agreement. It knew that. Whether or not the club owners of that circuit will invade the city as "outlaws" they alone know, and they will not tell until they have to.

Of greater importance in a way, although not to the fans individually, was the clash between the National Commission and the New York National League club over the unpaid $1,000 fine assessed the Giants for failing to keep their contractural engagements with the New Orleans club during last spring's training season. The fine was imposed some weeks ago, but nothing in the shape of coin was forthcoming. The commission gave President Brush, of the Giants, one week, which will expire Wednesday next, to come across with the certified check or take the consequences.

As Brush has been quoted as intending to fight the fine through the courts, something interesting may happen. The issue at stake is tremendous to baseball itself and the actual sum of money exceedingly trivial by comparison. The real stake is the power of the National Commission itself and the life of organized baseball.

If John T. Brush can defy the National Commission and refuse to abide by its orders so can every big and little club owner in the country. If Brush can carry a National Commission decision into the courts for decision so can every other man interested in baseball. Then the commission might as well go out of business and let all the clubs take their disputes directly to the courts for decision. The result would be chaotic and the finish of baseball, because of the great possibilities of delay and the impossibility of conducting professional baseball under the laws and regulations of ordinary business.

There is good ground for belief the New York club would lose its case if it took it to the courts, for there can be no question the New Orleans club sustained material damages when McGraw forfeited to the Athletics and then called off the rest of their series last spring. The New Orleans club was to have shared in the receipts of that series for the use of its grounds, and the attendance was large for the first game.

That is not the issue, however, but the defiance of the commission by the New York club is. Whether or not Brush could have the commission's verdict set aside or modified is of no importance compared to that.

* * *

Dave Jones tells this one: "We were playing in Chicago years ago and the game was close and interesting. All the players were bending to their work with a will. In the seventh Dick Cooley hit the ball on a line for my head. It was a smashing drive and I started to run as the ball left the bat. I had a long run for it and barely reached the ball to gather it in with one hand. As the ball landed in my hand Cooley turned first base. He glanced in my direction, and seeing me still running he dug out for second, thinking the ball had passed me, as I had been unable to slow down all at once.

When I saw the joke I kept on running, too. Cooley, turning second, saw me still running and he sprinted for home. He glanced back and saw me throw the ball to an infielder to relay it in. Cooley passed third at his best speed and flew down the line, making a grand-stand slide over the plate, where the catcher, who had tumbled to the situation, was standing with arms outstretched as though to take the throw.

"How that crowd did yell as Cooley landed on the plate in a cloud of dust. Fans stood up and laughed till they cried. Cooley arose and brushed his clothes before starting to the bench. The crowd kept on cheering and he doffed his hat and smiled broadly. It wasn't until he had reached the bench that he learned that the ball had been caught.

"Sore? Say, he would hardly speak to me during the rest of the series."—[Pittsburg Press.

* * *

About ten years ago Tom Brown, the umpire, was managing the Washington baseball club, managing it well, although Tom had some first-class Indians to handle. One of Tom's most important duties was to hold his players down to the simple life, for the majority of them would on the slightest provocation kick over the traces and go down Seventh street and fill up with lemonade or some other exhilarating beverage. Now, gentlemen who spend money freely are generally to be found needing the coin right along, and the members of the Washington club at the time that Brown managed them were always looking toward pay day. Many of them used to borrow money from the management between times. One of this number was the celebrated Second-baseman Reitz, who was a star in his time, and perhaps was as good a man at this position as the game has ever produced. But the clever fellow could spend money faster than he made it, and he generally needed some right along. One night he came in Tom Brown's room, while Tom was in bed, and approaching the manager's cot Reitz asked:

"Are you asleep, Tom?"

"And what if I am?" drawled Brown.

"Why, if you are not asleep, Tom," replied Reitz, "I want to borrow $5."

"Why, I am awfully sorry," returned Brown; "but the fact is, Reitz, that I am not only asleep, but, man, I'm in a regular trance."

GOOD STORIES BY STEVE KANE

Popular Louisville Umpire Tells of His Troubles In the American Association Last Season.

"REMARKABLE how many baseball players allow themselves to be misled or made to look foolish during a torrid contest," said Steve Kane last night to a number of his friends. "It gives me the risbies every time I think of how Bert Blue, who was performing behind the plate on this particular occasion, was buncoed out of a two-bagger.

"The play I refer to came up last summer at Columbus, while I was officiating in a game between the Senators and the Mud Hens. I was passing judgment on balls and strikes, standing behind the visitors' twirler, and Blue, who has since been drafted by one of the big league clubs, was at bat. Bing! Bert had sent the horsehide a-sailing to deep left garden. The tall and popular backstop was going at top speed and had almost reached the middle station of the diamond when one of the opposing players yelled out, 'Foul ball! Foul ball!' Bert, under the impression that I had called the hit a foul ball, immediately stopped running toward second base and ran up to me just as I had stepped into my regular position behind the plate. Blue was all excitement, and he shouted at me in a loud voice: 'What did you call that ball?' 'A fair ball,' said I. Just as I had told the Senator's catcher that the hit was a fair one the pitcher of the Mud Hens, with the soiled sphere in his hand, touched Bert and said: 'What do you call that Steve?' I said: 'He's out.'

"Then there was an upheaval on the coaching lines in the vicinity of the first station. Bill Clymer went on like one who was an inmate of a 'simple factory.' After the game was over a good many of the spectators thought the clubhouse was on fire. Everybody who knows 'Bill' Clymer, I guess, can imagine what was coming off. At any rate, there was no fire alarm sent in."

* * *

"The fans who are in the grandstand or bleachers imagine that it is easier to umpire a game replete with heavy slugging than it is to render decisions when the contest is a close one," said Kane, in reply to a query as to what sort of a game was the hardest in which to decide plays. "The ball-loving public is mistaken," said Steve. "I'd much rather pass judgment on plays in a close contest than I would in a free-hitting affair. To umpire a 1-to-0 game is not a difficult one.

"I will mention two games where I handled the indicator. The first affair was between the Senatorial outfit and the gang from Toledo. It was on the Columbus ball yard one afternoon last season, and about 16,000 people were there. The fielding was sharp and clean on both sides; the hitting was light, a sort of one-two-three and side-out engagement, or rather a pitcher's battle. Not a kick was registered by any of the players taking part in the game nor a dissenting voice from anyone in the big crowd. It was remarkable, to say the least, as inning after inning the contestants could not reach the plate in safety. The only tally gathered in was a lone score by the Columbus boys. Everything passed off smoothly. There was not a jar to mar the afternoon's performance. The game ended 1 to 0 in favor of the Senators.

"Again it was my lot to umpire another game between the two Ohio rivals in the American Association. This time the clubs met on the Mud Hens' grounds. Life was made miserable for me; I was almost driven to distraction, because everybody kicked and fussed and kept pounding at me almost from the very start of the game to the finish. It was rough riding for me for fair that afternoon. What I was and what I wasn't and all that sort of thing—well, just take it from me, I hate to say. Both sides pummeled the ball to all parts of the field, a regular fusillade of singles, doubles and triples.

"It seemed to me as though every time I opened my 'chops' I got my 'pedals' into it, as every minute of the contest there was something doing by one side or the other. At no stage of the game did I have any peace, as it was a close 'fit' all the way; first one would forge ahead and then the other would lead. The batting was fierce and men were continually on the bases, and of course endeavoring in all possible manner to reach the counting pan. This kept me on the jump all the time, and I was a busy man rendering decisions to satisfy the players and the spectators. The game resulted in favor of the Mud Hens—lucky for me—by 8 to 7. I left the park without delay, and thirty minutes in a Turkish bath followed. So, my friends, don't think it is a snap to handle the indicator whenever there are plenty of safe hits being spilled over the ball yard by both sides and the score close."

* * *

"Talking about umpiring games," said one of the auditors who was listening to Steve Kane's stories, "I doubt very much if any person who attempts to umpire a game to no matter how good he is, can always give satisfaction. Appreciating the fact that Silk O'Laughlin and Hank O'Day are considered the best in their ranks to-day, however, old-timers will remember Gaffney and Lynch when these two men were considered the peers of them all. Notwithstanding that these two fellows were above reproach and acknowledged top-notchers in the class of holding tribunals, they had their troubles. Umpire Lynch was a little man and he always had a mind of his own in inverse ratio to the size of his body.

"The diminutive Lynch could tell a ball from a strike every time, but unfortunately at times he was as stubborn as a mule. I remember witnessing a game between five Bostons and the Clevelands at Boston in the 80's. The Spiders were at the bat for the fourth time when a shower came up, and time was called with Cleveland in the lead. The players retired under the pavilion, but nearly all the spectators on the bleaching boards struck for their pegs, some putting up umbrellas and some stirring in the rain. Just eighteen minutes after time was called the rain stopped.

"Lynch immediately went out onto the field and announced to the crowd in the pavilion that the game was off. Then there was music. The captains of the two teams were thunderstruck. When Lynch was asked why the game should not proceed, he said that the ground was not in any condition for ball playing, which statement was absurd, as the rain had been falling only eighteen minutes and not hard enough at that to make the crowd scatter. The rules distinctly state that thirty minutes shall elapse after the rain begins before the game can be declared off.

"Right here came in Mr. Lynch's arbitrary way of doing business, and not one to my notion of the present-day corps of umpires are in the same class with Lynch."

* * *

"Umpire Gaffney," continued the oldtime fan, "in the days when this man was in his prime, was considered an attraction on almost all the grounds of the circuit. In some of the cities he was actually billed as a card, and he was only secondary to the team in drawing a great many people. Gaffney resigned as a judge on balls and strikes in the association because this body could not afford to pay him the insignificant sum of $500, which was exceedingly small considering what is paid to-day to umpires for a season's work."

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GOOD BASEBALL IN RIO JANEIRO

Trainer of Boston Nationals Tells of the American Game In Brazil.

A SPECIAL from Boston says: Dr. Edwards, trainer of the Boston Nationals, is back from a trip to South America. While in Rio Janeiro he was invited by the manager of the ball club there to arend a game. The club is composed of Americans, Englishmen and Brazilians, and, although the Brazilians are mentioned last, they are by no means least.

The Englishmen, he says, are crude, and cling to the habit of nursing the ball. One of them is a fine shortstop, and the "Doc" said that were it not for his habit of nursing the ball he would be a wizard. He is fast and almost sure on ground balls, and a good thrower. The Americans on the team come from the Light and Power Tramway Company. The team plays regularly once a week, and always has a game or so with the teams of the warships that touch at that port. During the visit of the Washington and the St. Louis the scores were 1 to 0, 3 to 2 and 5 to 4, so it will be seen the club is no slouch.

Edwards says the park in which games are played is ideal—level as a billiard table and smooth as velvet, some five or six acres in extent. Cricket, tennis and other sports also are played there.

Nearly all the boys are playing three old cat, and watch the games at the park, applauding every good play. The all absorbing topic of conversation when the doctor left Rio early in December was the approaching visit of the United States squadron. As one put it, there will be baseball galore and the athletic club will spare no effort to entertain the visitors for two weeks.

"Thanksgiving was passed quietly," he said. "Strange to say, I did not see an American flag the whole day. Out of nineteen steamers at anchor in the bay not one of them was under the American flag and only five flaunted the English emblem. Most of them were German ships."

With the arrival of Joe Kelley in Boston to confer with President Dovey on the campaign for 1908 things have assumed a lively hue. President Dovey is not as rugged as he would like to be. His recovery since the National League meeting has been slow, but there is no doubt he will come around all right.

Dovey has been awaiting the coming of Manager Kelley to send out contracts for the season, and Chandler Ball, the new catcher, is the only man signed.

MATCH FOR TITLE, EVENT OF THE YEAR IN CHESS

Contest Between Lasker and Marshall, Though the Result Was Unsatisfactory, Created Great Interest Among Devotees of Game.

THE principal chess event of 1907 probably must be considered to have been the match for the championship of the world between Dr. Emanuel Lasker, the title holder since his defeat of William Steinitz, in 1894, and Frank J. Marshall, the challenger and champion of the United States.

Since the death of Steinitz many attempts to bring about a championship contest resulted in failure. Tarrasch, Maroczy, Janowski and Marshall all failed to deposit the necessary forfeit money, showing clearly that financial stringency among chess players far antedated the invention of the liberal art of printing clearing-house certificates. The consummation of the Lasker-Marshall match finally was accomplished by chess patrons subscribing a purse a little in excess of $1,000, and the fourteen games were played at the principal chess centers, including one in Chicago. The result was so decidedly one-sided—seven wins for Lasker, one for Marshall, and seven drawn—that interest in the contest had practically subsided before its conclusion at Memphis, Tenn., where Marshall broke down entirely.

* * *

No Profit In Methods.

The plan of playing the games in public and charging an admission fee was not remunerative, and the claim of the players to a property right in the games and a charge to the press for copies of the score was not a good method to popularize the game by giving it the widest notice it was possible to obtain.

The year's chess festivities at the Belgian watering place, Ostend, under the management of Leopold Hoffer, began on the last day of March by an amateur championship tournament, in which G. Shories won the first prize and master title. Six weeks later the master tournament commenced. In the contest for champions Dr. Siegbert Tarrasch was first by the narrow margin of one-half point, his total being 12½ to Carl Schlechter's 12. Janowski and Marshall finished close behind the leaders with 11½. A. Burn had 8 and Teichgirin only 6½. The last two players had taken the places of Lasker and Maroczy, who declined the invitation to enter.

If the Ostend management keeps its promise, it will put up a liberal purse this spring for a world's championship match between Lasker and Tarrasch, and that is the one fight all the chess world would like to have take place.

* * *

Masters In Tie Event.

In the general masters tournament, to which thirty players were admitted, a tie resulted between Dr. O. S. Bernstein and A. K. Rubinstein, each scoring 19½ wins. This also showed little difference in the scores of the leaders, Misses and Niemzowitsch finishing only a half point behind the first-named. This event produced more interesting games than any other of the year.

In August the tournament at Carlsbad, with twenty entries and scarcely less important than the ones at Ostend, began and resulted in a victory again by only one-half game of Rubinstein over Maroczy, their respective scores being 15 and 14½. Leonhardt was third with 13½, while Niemzowitsch and Schlechter tied with 12½ points. This victory stamps Rubinstein as one of the great players of the day, following the tie for first place at Ostend and his first appearance in international company at the same place in 1906, when he finished third after Schlechter and Maroczy.

These events ought to be enough to mark 1907 as one of the busiest for chess masters in many years, but three other master tournaments of lesser importance filled the measure to overflowing. Early in the year Jacques Mieses, who is now in New York on an American tour, was first over Maroczy and Schlechter at Vienna. At Copenhagen P. S. Leonhardt was victorious over the same players, and in the Berlin Chess Club's jubilee tourney Richard Teichmann was first in good company.

* * *

American Defeat Registered.

One of the disappointments of the year from an American standpoint was the loss of the cable match to England. For the second time America could obtain permanent possession of the Newnes trophy by winning three matches in succession and again failed to do so, thus making it necessary to start all over again and play at least three more matches and win all, a difficult task in view of the fact that native born first-class amateurs are constantly on the increase across the water, while our ranks seem to be diminishing rather than growing.

A match for the woman's chess championship of America also took place, Mrs. S. R. Burgess, of St. Louis, Mo., defeating Mrs. C. F. Fry, of Newark, N. J., the title holder. Mrs. Burgess was challenged by Mrs. F. W. Lynn, of Chicago, but, unfortunately, the match was abandoned for an indefinite time.

The defeat of the Brooklyn and Franklin Clubs by Manhattan in team matches and the victory of Julius Finn in the principal tournament of the New York State Association were the most noteworthy chess happenings in the East.

ON BEAR SIDE

Big Change In Chicago Wheat Pit.

NINETY PER CENT. OF TRADERS PREDICT LOW PRICES.

SAY MARKET IS DUE FOR A BAD BREAK.

SOME BULLISH TALK, TOO.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Chicago, Jan. 12.—The grain market during the past week, with the exception of Thursday, has been of heavy tone and prices Friday showed losses all along the line. A poor showing was made on the first day of the week, the depressing factors being disappointing European markets, a large increase in the visible supply and continued fairly liberal Northwest receipts. The prevailing sentiment was in marked contrast to that of the close of business last Saturday and European markets failed to respond to Saturday's bulge of one and one-half cents. On Tuesday the bearish sentiment was due to the continued heavy Northwestern receipts and the very optimistic reports from Argentina, coupled with the absence of export demand for anything except low-grade Manitoba wheat. The decline, however, brought about a distinctly better demand for cash wheat and caused some revival in the flour trade.

* * *

The Losses.

Trade continued of limited volume Friday and selling by a few of the leading houses overtaxed the market. Developments such as might kindle speculative enthusiasm were still lacking. Net losses for the week in wheat were: Two and one-eighth cents for May, one and seven-eighth cents for July and one and one-half cents for September.

Friday's receipts in the Northwest were heavy enough to suggest that possibly supplies in that section of the country are not so small as bulls have been wont to claim. Minneapolis had 239 cars, compared with 162 cars a year ago, and Duluth 66 cars, against 58 a year ago. However, stocks at Minneapolis have decreased 40,000 bushels so far this week and those at Duluth, on the other hand, have increased 500,000 bushels. The latter reflects the larger movement than usual to Duluth and the lack of demand which has prevailed in that market of late. It would appear that millers at Minneapolis have been grinding wheat faster than it has arrived since the first of the year.

There was a fair revival of export demand for wheat Thursday, which attracted considerable attention from the traders and incidentally caused a slight recovery in the speculative situation, as there had previously been three days of continuous decline. All the United States varieties sold for export were of hard winter and red winter. The hard variety now going for export is from Oklahoma and takes a lower freight rate to the gulf than to Kansas City. There is no possibility of any export business out of Kansas City, the prices being fully five cents below a working basis.

* * *

The Bears In Big Majority.

There has been a marked change of sentiment among the traders during the past week. Ten days ago bears were few and hard to find, but at the present time fully 90 per cent. of them have turned around to the other side and everyone had different opinions as to how low wheat was to sell. The expressions of bearish news were so numerous and outspoken that they led a conservative trader to say that it looked as though the crowd were heavily short, which would place the market in a good position to be rallied sharply on any good buying by the bull interests.

A majority of the traders say that the market is due for a bad break and all wondered how long the bulls would be able to control the market. It was frequently commented in this respect the same character of talk was heard around $1, yet prices advanced eight and one-half cents above that point. The few bulls to be found were inclined to look for a little break and said the market would be benefited by it, as they like to see it loosened up and a large short interest created. Some of the speculators are extremely bearish and look for a decline of ten to fifteen cents before there is any good on the buying side of the market, but there are not many of this class.

* * *

Bull Talk, Too.

A trader from the Northwest, who is very bullish, said all the bear talk emanating from Minneapolis comes from men who are short up to their necks. "I have been spending a few days in Minneapolis, and find, after talking with people who ought to be well posted on the situation in that part of the country, that it is fully as bullish as advices I have been getting have led me to believe," said W. H. Lake. "The best-posted people there think that the amount of wheat in farmers' hands, as well as in country elevators, is the smallest ever known at this time of the year, and they are predicting that fancy premiums and exceptionally high prices will be necessary in order to make the wheat that is left go around. Millers all agree that stocks of flour in the East are exceptionally light, and that the flour brokers will be forced to buy in the near future. The amount of wheat, according to these authorities, is not more than sufficient to run the country and city mills at the present rate of grinding and that they are very likely to be short before another crop is harvested. In a speculative way the market is healthy, the strength being caused simply by legitimate conditions. I believe that wheat is a purchase on all recessions and that the Northwestern situation will add materially to the price of wheat before another crop is raised."

* * *

Looks For Prices To Hold.

One of the most conservative men in the trade, who spends more time looking after crop figures and the movement of wheat than anyone, said he looked for prices to hold around the present level. "Prices are 30 per cent. higher than last year," he said, "but so far as I can see there has been no corresponding reduction in consumption to offset the advance. The fact should not be lost sight of that Europe has a small crop and has been eating out of it since harvest, even at the high prices, and will need to buy wheat between now and next August, as its crops will not be available before that time. The world's reserves, taking the visible and the invisible, are 150,000,000 bushels short of last year's, and the world's wheat crop is anywhere from 300,000,000 to 350,000,000 bushels short. I am looking for Northwestern receipts to fall off after February 1, and by May to be very small."

* * *

Weak Corn Market.

Cold weather over the Illinois corn belt, along with a prospective increase in receipts and a decided increase in sales from the country, made a weak corn market. The increase in offerings was from Illinois, all the advices from west of the Mississippi river indicating short supplies. The weather was cold enough throughout the Illinois corn belt to admit of hauling corn to market. Nevertheless, the movement was hardly as heavy as was anticipated, some of the country dealers claiming that the corn was going south. Closing prices Friday showed net losses of 1c to 1¼c as compared with the close of Saturday, January 4.

It was the opinion of a majority of the corn men, the receivers and the elevator people that the movement will increase a little if the weather continues as it has been for the past few days—cool and dry—but country roads are in bad condition and it is difficult to haul corn in many sections. Those who were bearish said offerings from the country were larger, but a majority of the operators who are as near the countrymen as it is possible to get said there will be no heavy movement of corn unless the farmer can get fifty cents and temperatures are down close to zero. A. W. Thompson, the Indianapolis cash handler, and who bids the entire State of Indiana, says the movement is light, and he was getting many reports of corn molding in the crib.

It was the gossip among the corn traders that George Patten, who sold out his line last week in anticipation of an increased movement, had made up his mind that the market was not to be flooded with corn right away and had bought the greater part of it back. This was given as reason for the recent strength and advance in prices in the face of the weakness in wheat. It was claimed by the corn bears that the market had been held strong in order to check the decline in wheat.

* * *

Improvement In Provisions.

A few provision specialists are becoming more bullish. They call attention to the fact that prices have advanced, and that in the face of the big movement of hogs packers are taking them and selling the product, making a profit of about $1 per hog. They say it costs from fifteen cents to twenty cents a day to board a hog in Iowa, and it is no wonder that the farmers are shipping them in, considering that they are paying from fifty cents to sixty cents for corn at many points in Iowa and feeders are still chasing around trying to supply their needs. The corn question in Iowa is getting to be a serious problem with some who have it to buy. They are traveling all over the country trying to buy of those who have some for sale and people who have it to sell are excited and will not sell at any price, while others are asking seventy-five cents per bushel.

Speculative trade in oats was at a standstill. Pit operators spent the greater part of the time watching the trend of the other markets and the trading was spasmodic and in small lots. Prices declined ⅝c to ⅞c during the week. Traders are looking for small receipts next week. They say that the big run is over for the time being. As far as trading in futures goes, the market is in such a condition that outsiders are letting it alone.

Speculative interest in provisions is rapidly increasing. Commission houses have been steadily advising their customers to take advantage of the heavy discount in prices, as compared to values current in the grain list. Provision values are very much lower than those of a year ago, while wheat is twenty-five to thirty-three cents per bushel, corn sixteen cents to nineteen cents and oats fifteen cents to eighteen cents higher for active trading months than last year.

LIBRARY FOR SCHOOL SELLING THE MOST TICKETS FOR NEWSBOYS' HOME BENEFIT PERFORMANCES.

Much Enthusiasm Awakened In Contest—High School Students In Amateur Theatricals.

Every indication points to three of the largest audiences that have gathered at Hopkins' Theater this season on next Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday matinee. The theater has been given over on these dates to the three High Schools of the city, which will present plays for the benefit of the Newsboys' Home. Each High School will give a one-act comedy at each of the three performances, thus affording patrons an opportunity to witness a trio of plays at each session. The entire proceeds go into the treasury of the Newsboys' Home. The theater box office will be open for the reservation of seats on Wednesday morning.

The Female High School cast will present "A Box of Monkeys." The Manual boys will give "Man Proposes" and the Male High School lads are scheduled for a comedy entitled "Miss Civilization."

Every school in the city is working in the interest of the enterprise. A few days since a public-spirited citizen, whose name has not been announced, offered, through the directors of the Newsboys' Home, to present to the school selling the largest number of tickets a handsome library, valued at $100. E. H. Bacon, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the directory, was the recipient of the offer, which was made in the following letter:

My Dear Mr. Bacon: It has always been my good fortune to enjoy a deep interest in the work of the Newsboys' Home. I have watched this institution for a number of years and want to compliment the directors on the practical good the Home has accomplished. From time to time it has been my further pleasure to assist in a modest way in your efforts to properly maintain the institution.

It seems to me that an exceedingly happy idea has been touched in the dramatic performances to take place in the near future under the auspices of the three Louisville High Schools. I don't know who originated this idea, but it is certainly one worthy of highest commendation. That the boys and girls who are fortunate enough to enjoy the benefits of a public school for their education should assist these urchins who must rely entirely on the night school for their education is a bit of thoughtfulness and practical generosity which warrants the public's heartiest approval. I like to look on every girl and boy assisting in this effort, either directly or indirectly, as a heroine or hero in real life.

I want to see the approaching dramatic performances a financial success, for I am informed they are certain to be artistic successes. Therefore, through the Board of Directors of the Newsboys' Home, I beg to offer a prize in the shape of a library of $100 worth of books to the school selling the most tickets for the three performances to be held on January 17 and 18.

The details of arranging for the little contest I leave in the experienced hands of your board, provided my offer is deemed worthy of consideration by you. I wish you and the Newsboys' Home every possible success in its endeavors.

Walter G. Kilbourne, the Chicago coach who spent the holidays here rehearsing the three casts, will return to Louisville on Wednesday. Daily rehearsals have been in progress for some three weeks and will be continued up to the time of the public performances. A dress rehearsal will be held on Thursday afternoon. Those who have witnessed the work of the amateurs declare that performances equal in every respect to the best work of professionals will be seen on next Friday and Saturday.

NEW DRILLING

First Work For Several Months Done.

ACTIVITY RESUMED IN KNOX AND WHITLEY.

EXPECT TO FIND OIL AND GAS IN QUANTITY.

NO CHANGE MADE IN PRICES.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—New drilling is in prospect for the Southeastern Kentucky oil districts as a result of some new work, the first in several months. Yesterday a nice well was drilled in Whitley county, making the first strike in that field for several months. A Chicago company, drilling in the Williamsburg pool, struck a nice flow of oil at a depth of about 800 feet, and the explosion of a charge of nitroglycerin resulted in two flows of oil. The well shows up as a good fifty barreler. The location is on the Moss lease, a short distance from the old producing wells of that section, and opens an addition for the work of the drill. The new strike will stimulate additional work, and new wells will be drilled during the coming few weeks.

In the Knox county field, adjoining Whitley county, some new work is being started in the Cumberland river section. The Cumberland Natural Gas Company, of Barbourville, has a rig up for another deep test, and to-morrow drilling will begin. The location is two miles from the dry hole which was recently finished up, and is within three-fourths of a mile of the fine gas wells which have been drilled in that section of the county. The prospects for getting oil and gas are excellent. These tests cost on an average of $5,000 each, but the Cumberland river section is believed to contain both oil and gas in good quantities, and drilling for extensions of the present pools will be continued. Those who are doing the work in that part of the field own several thousand acres.

In both Knox and Whitley counties there is a wide area of territory which has been proven to contain oil. Little activity has been evinced for the past two years, but at one time extensive operations were conducted. There is every prospect for a revival of the industry during the coming year.

* * *

Developing Smaller Fields.

A number of the other smaller fields of the State are now being gone over, and the industry is not as dead as had been anticipated. In the Bath-Rowan pool a new rig is up for a test. The New Domain Oil and Gas Company is going over the Bath-Rowan pool, which has turned out over 100 oilers in the past. The counties have as yet failed to show the better grade oil in commercial quantities, but additional searches will probably be instituted next spring.

Conditions in the Wayne and Wolfe county divisions, constituting the more important fields of the State, continue about normal. About twenty rigs are up in Wayne, and probably half that number are up in Wolfe. The past week was marked by three completions in the former field, one of which proved a failure. One well has a reported capacity of twenty barrels daily. In the Wolfe county division a light oiler was drilled during the week.

* * *

Waiting For Spring.

While some activity is being evinced in test work in Wayne and Wolfe counties, the bulk of drilling continues in the immediate vicinity of the old wells. Some of the old pools have been turning out some good strikes, and a steady average production is maintained by the various divisions. Operators are putting off test work until spring, when an expansion of the industry is expected.

Little has been heard of the drilling in the purely "wildcat" territory lately. A few scattered wells are going down in various sections of the State, but as the locations are far removed from drilling supplies, work is necessarily slow. Down toward the Tennessee line two or three wells are drilling in the counties west of Whayne, while along the Ohio river a little punoturing is being done. A lead may be obtained sufficient to start the drill to moving by the opening of the spring season. Weather conditions just now prevent much work of the "wildcat" order. The oil prices, too, have some effect in restricting activity of that kind.

Oil prices have undergone no change for several months. The Standard Oil Company quotes $1 and 75 cents per barrel on the two grades respectively, while the Indian Refining Company's quotation of $1.03 per barrel for light oil remains without change.

IN HIGH-GRADE FIELDS

Conditions Are Good and Kentucky Has a Bright Outlook.

Toledo, O., Jan. 12.—A general review of operations in the high-grade producing oil fields of Northwestern Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois for the year of 1907 show that these fields are credited with about half of the wells completed in all the oil fields from the Midcontinent fields east to the Atlantic. The figures show that in these four important fields that 6,767 wells were drilled during the year, of which 1,057 were dry holes and gas wells and the new added daily production amounted to 154,793 barrels. The wells were distributed by fields as follows:

Field.	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.
Indiana	658	7,852	128
N. W. Ohio	906	5,397	145
Kentucky	213	2,361	75
Illinois	4,988	139,183	708
Total	6,767	154,793	1,057

The Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky fields for the past season were not very active, but this does not signify that the territory in the three States is all drilled up by any means. The slackness is due to the disturbances now existing in the oil industry and as soon as the business is back in the shape it was a couple of years ago the drill will go ahead, and not until then, especially in the Ohio end of the field. There is still an abundance of territory to drill in both Ohio and Indiana, and the Kentucky field has hardly been touched. The Kentucky field has a very bright outlook, as has southwestern Indiana and the hills of both States are bound to be recognized by the trade. The productiveness of the wells in the Indiana-Ohio end are not sufficiently large, but it is hoped that better prices will prevail, and there is no doubt they will as soon as litigation winds up, but hardly before then, as operators are afraid to put too much cash in a business that looks as shaky as does this industry.

* * *

Activity In Illinois.

The Illinois field has been the active one during the past year, and the field is now pretty well defined, so much so that the three leading producing counties, Clark, Crawford and Lawrence have been surrounded by dusters, with but little chance for a belt to pass through. It is evident that to keep the drill active for the present season will see about all drilled up, the inside of the leases as well as the outside. Cumberland, Edgar, Jasper and Coles counties have a small production, but nothing much outside the Union township field, in Cumberland county.

During the past week there were a total of 237 wells completed, with fifty-six dry holes and a new production of 11,173 barrels, distributed by fields as follows, east of the Mississippi river:

Field.	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.
Indiana	18	524	1
N. W. Ohio	20	783	0
Kentucky	7	245	0
Illinois	104	7,789	22
S. E. Ohio	13	245	6
Pennsylvania	40	162	9
West Virginia	36	1,425	18
Total	237	11,173	56

* * *

Kentucky-Tennessee Fields In 1907.

The summary of operations by months in the Kentucky-Tennessee fields for the year 1907 is as follows:

Month.	Comp.	Prod.	Gas	Dry	Aban.
January	14	110	1	4	7
February	13	151	0	3	0
March	17	250	2	7	0
April	19	310	0	4	1
May	18	141	0	6	0
June	18	169	0	4	0
July	15	141	0	4	3
August	19	121	0	7	7
September	23	348	2	6	0
October	21	225	1	7	0
November	21	235	0	9	0
December	15	220	1	7	0
Total	213	2,361	7	68	12

OIL QUOTATION.

Oil City, Jan. 11.—(Special.)—The quotations of oil for the different fields represented by credit balances are as follows: Pennsylvania $1.78; Tiona $1.78; Corning $1.14; Newcastle $1.22; Cabell $1.32; North Lima 94c; South Lima 89c; Illinois 69c; Illinois under 30 degrees 60c; Indiana 89c; Princeton, Ind., 69c; Kansas and Indian Territory, 32 degrees and above, 41c; Somerset $1; Ragland 75c; Corsicana light $1; Corsicana heavy 70c; midcontinent heavy 28c; Henrietta, Tex., 93c; Canada $1.34.

Oil City, Jan. 11.—Credit balances $1.78; runs 250,610 bbls., average 137,745; shipments 188,588, average 162,125.

LAYCORNERSTONE

Methodists Erecting Handsome New Church.

FORMER LEXINGTON MAN DIES AT DENVER, COL.

SOUTHERN TO REBUILD FAMOUS HIGH BRIDGE.

TO COST MILLION DOLLARS.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—The cornerstone of the new Hill-street Methodist church was laid this afternoon, the services being held in the Tabernacle in the church lot in which the congregation will worship until the new building is completed. The Rev. E. L. Southgate, presiding elder of the district and former pastor of the church, delivered the principal address. The Rev. E. G. B. Mann, pastor of the church, presided and the Rev. J. W. Jackson, pastor of the Epworth church, and the Rev. C. L. Bohon, pastor of the church at Georgetown, took part in the services. The box placed in the cornerstone contained a list of the officers of the church, names of the Sunday-school teachers and similar records. The new building will cost $65,000, of which $25,000 was bequeathed to the church by the late Mrs. Scotia Chenoweth.

* * *

Will Run For Judge.

James P. Adams, Commonwealth's Attorney in the district embracing Breathitt, Lee and Estill counties, who has been in this city for several days under medical treatment for a throat trouble, returned to his home at Beattyville this morning. While here Mr. Adams said to a number of friends that he would soon announce his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Circuit Judge in his district to succeed Judge Robert Riddell, of Irvine. It is understood that Judge G. W. Gourley, of Beattyville, will be Mr. Adams' opponent for the nomination. As the district has gone Republican in recent years, the nominee will probably be elected.

* * *

Dies In Colorado.

Telegrams received here from Denver, Col., announce that Charles Leech, whose residence was at 109 Hagerman Court in this city, had died there yesterday. Mr. Leech was a native of Marionville, Pa., but came, with his family, to this city about a year ago from Harriman, Tenn., where he had lived for several years. He was interested in coal mining at Barthel, Ky., and spent much of his time there. On New Year's day he left Lexington for Fort Morgan, Col., where he intended to go into the grocery business. Shortly after his arrival at Fort Morgan, however, he became ill of typhoid fever and was taken to a hospital at Denver, where he died. On learning of his illness Mrs. Leech and her son Frank started to Denver, arriving there yesterday, but after Mr. Leech had died. Mr. Leech is survived by his wife and three children—Frank, a young man, who also is engaged in coal mining, and Misses Edna and Reba Leech. The body will probably be taken to Marionville, Pa., for interment.

* * *

To Rebuild High Bridge.

It is semi-officially stated here that the famous High Bridge by which the Queen and Crescent railroad crosses the Kentucky river near Harrodsburg, twenty miles from this city, is soon to be rebuilt at a cost of over $1,000,000. The bridge was built thirty years ago when the engines and trains on the road were much lighter than those now employed, and for several years as a precaution all trains have been slowed down to four miles an hour when crossing it. In the aggregate this means a loss of much time to the railroad and a stronger bridge is also considered desirable for safety. The railroad company will endeavor to let a contract to some construction company to build the new bridge without interfering with traffic on the old one.

* * *

Badly Cut In Fight.

During a fight early this morning in a disreputable resort on Magowan street between two young men Dod Taylor was stabbed a dozen times by Robert Dillon. When the police arrived and arrested Dillon Taylor had become unconscious from loss of blood and it was thought his wounds would prove fatal. His condition was, however, much improved to-night and it is now believed he will recover.

GEORGE B. EASTIN CAMP MEETS TO-MORROW NIGHT.

George B. Eastin Camp, United Confederate Veterans, will hold its regular quarterly meeting to-morrow night, beginning at 7:30 o'clock, in the commandery-room at the Masonic Theater building. Matters of importance are to be considered, and the commander, D. Thornton, is anxious for all the members to be present, as well as Daughters of the Confederacy, Sons of Veterans and friends of the camp.

Resigns His Charge.

Glasgow, Ky., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—The Rev. L. E. Thompson, a well-known Methodist minister and pastor of the North-street church at Tompkinsville, has resigned the position and returned to his home in Western Kentucky. He quit the charge because the church failed to pay enough to defray his expenses.

MUST BE PLAIN

Railroad Tariffs Not Satisfactory Unless Definite.

NEW RULING BY INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

CLAUSES OF LONG AND SHORT HAULS ARE ABOLISHED.

TIME ALLOWED FOR CHANGE.

Washington, Jan. 12.—It has been determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission that the statement of rates and fares shall be affirmative and definite. Many tariffs on file prior to May 1, 1907, contain long and short-haul clauses, maximum rules, alternative rate or fare provisions, or other rules which make the application of the rates or fares uncertain, more particularly as to intermediate stations and not specified in the tariff; and some such rules, through misunderstanding, have been included in tariffs issued since May 1, 1907.

In special tariff circular No. 6, just issued, the following statement of the attitude of the body is made:

* * *

Requires Change.

"The commission desires and requires that at the earliest practicable date all such features and practices as are above referred to shall be eliminated from tariffs and discontinued, either by supplement or by reissue of tariff. It does not underestimate the volume of work in checking of rates and fares and preparation of tariffs that is involved: it appreciates the efforts and the progress that have been made thus far; and, as an aid in simplification and directness in providing and applying lawful tariff charges, and to avoid hardship to shippers or passengers at intermediate stations which would otherwise be left without rates or fares which they have heretofore enjoyed, and with the understanding that this work will be earnestly pursued with the purpose of completing it by the day named the commission decides that until July 1, 1908, carriers may continue the use and present application of tariffs which were issued prior to January 15, 1908, and which contain rules of the character hereinbefore referred to, or under which, without specific provision in the tariff therefor, the rates or fares have been applied at intermediate stations, and excepting those tariffs which before July 1 are corrected by supplements or replaced by new issues. Tariffs issued subsequent to January 15, 1908, must not contain any such rules as are herein considered, nor be applied in any manner not affirmatively provided therein.

* * *

Must Number Tariffs.

"Each carrier that has tariffs containing any of the rules referred to, or which without containing such rules are applied at stations not specified herein, will on or before February 1 file with the commission a statement showing by Interstate Commerce Commission numbers all of the tariffs of its issue which contain such rules or which are so applied. This list shall contain both local and joint tariffs that are issued by the carrier making the list; and similar lists of their issues will be furnished on the same dates by joint agents who issue tariffs for carriers.

"Revisions of these lists will be furnished to the commission on April 1 and on June 1, from which will be omitted such tariffs as have been corrected or reissued."

RIVER AND WEATHER.

LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE OF LOUISVILLE.

Latitude, 38° 15'. Longitude, 85° 45' West From Greenwich.

Reports of maximum temperature and precipitation for the twenty-four hours ended January 12 at 7 p. m.:

Stations.	Temp.	Pre.	Stations.	Temp.	Pre.
Abilene	54	.00	Memphis	36	.10
Amarillo	44	.00	Modena	42	.00
Atlanta	38	.05	Montgomery	40	.08
Bismarck	28	.02	Nashville	44	.06
Cairo	36	.28	New Orleans	56	.00
Cincinnati	44	.13	New York	50	1.30
Charlotte	44	.04	North Platte	38	T
Chattanooga	42	.04	Oklahoma	50	.00
Chicago	36	1.32	Omaha	36	.00
Cor's Christi	64	.00	Palestine	52	.00
Davenport	32	.22	Pittsburg	48	T
Dodge City	44	.00	San Antonio	60	.00
El Paso	58	.00	Shreveport	48	.00
Fort Smith	42	.00	St. Louis	32	.74
Galveston	54	.00	St. Paul	32	.00
Indianapolis	36	.84	Vicksburg	44	.06
Jacksonville	58	.08	Washington	58	.06
Little Rock	42	.04	Yello'ne Park	26	.00
Marquette	32	.00			

T.—Trace rainfall.

SEMI-DAILY OBSERVATIONS.

[Official.] Louisville, Jan 12, 1908.

	7 a. m.	7 p. m.
Barometer	29.16	29.31
Temperature	44	37
Dewpoint	43	34
Relative humidity	93	89
Wind velocity	5	11
State of weather	Cloudy	Sprink'g

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION.

Constants and Normals.

[Official.] Louisville, Jan 12, 1908.

Maximum temperature	44
Minimum temperature	37
Mean temperature	40
Normal temperature	34
Departure for day	+6
Departure for month	+19
Departure since March 1	—62
Prevailing winds	NE
Mean barometer	29.24
Mean relative humidity	91
Character of day	Cloudy
Total precipitation	.25
Normal precipitation	.13
Departure for day	+.12
Departure for month	—.21
Departure since March 1	—3.02

RIVER, BUSINESS AND WEATHER.

Still falling, the stage of the river last night was 5 feet 8 inches on the falls, 7 feet 10 inches in the canal, and 18 feet at the locks. Business was light. The weather was cloudy and cold, and a drizzling rain fell most of the day.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

City of Cincinnati, Capt. Lindenburn, for Cincinnati at 5 p. m....Helen M. Gould Capt. McIntyre, for Carrollton, at 4 p. m....Tell City, Capt. Howard, for Evansville at 4 p. m.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

City of Louisville, Capt. William Lee, for Cincinnati....Tarascon, Capt. Zoll, for Evansville....City of Cincinnati, from Cincinnati.

DRIFTWOOD.

It is believed that the river will continue to fall for the next four or five days. Rains on the tributaries and warmer weather, causing a melting of ice on the headwaters, may bring another rise the latter part of the week....Capt. John Brennan, of the City of Louisville, who has been ill at his home in Covington, is sufficiently improved to return to his boat to-day, and he will be down in the morning....January 22 and 23 are the dates announced for the meeting of the Missouri River Navigation Congress, to be held at Sioux City, Ia....The towboat Jim Wood, with empties, will pass Evansville to-day on her way up to Pittsburg....Quite a number of towboats with empties have been compelled to tie up on their way to Pittsburg, on account of lack of a sufficient stage....The steamer Mariner, after being laid up for about two years, is being overhauled and repaired by the River Coal Company. She will be sent South and will replace the Wood in the Cairo trade....It seems certain now that the gunboat Paducah will not be allowed to come up the Mississippi river, even as far as Memphis, and that the citizens of the city for which the vessel was christened will have to send a delegation to New Orleans in order to present her with the fine silver service raised by subscription as a testimonial from them. The Kentucky Society, of New Orleans, will entertain the officers of the vessel and the visiting delegation from Paducah at the ceremonies, the date for which will be announced later....The Vicksburg American is making inquiries as to what has become of the steamboats Timour, Walk-in-the-Water, Jenny Lind or Tobacco Plant, or any of their officers. The boats were plying in the St. Louis trade prior to the Civil War....The Dick Fowler was found to have a couple of weak planks in her hull, and was taken to the Mound City, Ill., ways for repairs. Inspectors St. John and Green ordered the boat to the cradles....The Government steamer Gopher is on an unique cruise of the Yazoo. She is being navigated by Capt. Parisot....Negro roustabouts at New Orleans struck one day last week, and confusion reigned on the levees for about twenty-four hours, after which the strikers, for the most part, returned to work at the old scale. Lack of organization made the movement less formidable....Arrests for counterfeiting followed the discovery by the secret service men at Cincinnati of apparatus and molds under the floor of a houseboat on the Ohio river near there.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Pittsburg, Jan. 12.—River at Davis Island dam 16 feet, and rising. Cold and raining.

Cincinnati, Jan. 12.—[Special.]—At 6 p. m. to-day the Ohio river at Cincinnati was 17 feet 3 inches, and falling. Raining. Departures: Courier, for Manchester, and City of Cincinnati, for Louisville. Packets due: Courier, from Manchester; Kentucky, from Madison, and City of Louisville, from Louisville. The Courier leaves for Maysville and all way points Monday at 11 p. m.; the Kentucky for Madison and all way ports at 5 p. m.; the City of Louisville for Louisville and all way ports to-day at 5 p. m., and the Virginia for Pittsburg and all way ports to-morrow at 5 p. m.

Madison, Ind., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—River 17.6 feet, and stationary. Cloudy, cold and windy. Rainfall .84.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 12.—River 18.6 feet, and falling. Cloudy and rain; colder.

Cairo, Ill., Jan. 12.—River 27.5 feet, and falling; fell .1. Snow and cold. Arrived: John S. Summers, lower Mississippi, 10 a. m.; Pacific No. 2, St. Louis, 11 a. m.; Nellie, Tennessee river, 3 p. m. Departed: Charlotte Boeckeler, Cincinnati, 6 a. m.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—River 21.2 feet, a fall of one-tenth in twenty-four hours. The Peters Lee, having been delayed in discharging her big trip, got away at 2 p. m. for St. Louis. The Sadie Lee arrived this morning from Cairo with a good trip, and returns Tuesday. The United States steel-hull boat Henry Fladd burned last evening at West Memphis. The hull and machinery will be saved, in a damaged condition. The Kate Adams arrived this morning from Arkansas City. Receipts by river to-day were 599 bales of cotton.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Browhead, Jan. 12.—Steamer Minneapolis, from New York, for London, was 160 miles southwest at 5:30 p. m., and will reach London at 9 a. m. Tuesday.

Isle of Wight, Jan. 12.—Passed: Steamer Barbarossa, New York, for Bremen.

Gibraltar, Jan. 12.—Passed: Steamer Moltke, Naples, for New York.

Madeira, Jan. 11.—Arrived: Steamer Caronia, New York, for Naples and Genoa.

Plymouth, Jan. 12.—Arrived: Steamer Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, New York, for Cherbourg and Hamburg, and proceeded.

Moville, Jan. 12.—Arrived: Steamer Columbia, New York, for Glasgow, and proceeded.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 11.—Sailed: Steamer Pomeranian, London. 12th, Empress of Britain, Liverpool.

Delaware Breakwater, Jan. 12.—Passed up: Steamer Haverford, Liverpool for Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR SALE—FARM—96 to 131 acres; plenty water; good residence; near electric cars. WALESBY, 447 W. Jefferson. *

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR SALE—A one-half interest in a good-paying drug business; 15 miles south of Louisville, on railroad, in the best town in Kentucky; stock will invoice $7,000; sales last year $20,000; a bargain to the right man. Address E 32, this office. *

FOR SALE—Used automobiles. We have several one, two and four-cylinder cars at very low prices. Call or write us for bargain list. PRINCE WELLS CO., 814-816 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Country mares and horses. Twenty-third and Maple, corner grocery.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—
HELP!
When a man is down—help him up. Old newspapers, clothes, furniture wanted to give work to the unemployed, food to the hungry, homes to the homeless. Investigation heartily invited. Give us your waste material. Both phones—Home, 7082; Cumb. 2260. Send at once for the wagon. SALVATION ARMY INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT, 923 W. Broadway. Captain and Mrs. H. A. Roberts, officers in charge.

WANTED—Entertainers; young lady and gentleman desire engagement at lodges, receptions, etc.; city or suburbs; terms reasonable. Address O 102, this office. *

WANTED—Cash for old gold, silver and diamonds. VIC LORCH, 256 E. Market, bet. Brook and Floyd. *

WANTED—Davis swing churn. HALL BROS.' Creamery, 127 W. Green.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—Agents, to sell lubricating oils, belts, hose, paint, varnish, to factories, mills, stores, threshers, in Indiana and Kentucky outside Louisville. MANUFACTURERS' OIL AND GREASE CO., Cleveland, O. *

WANTED—SALESMEN.

WANTED—Two more salesmen. Good position with advancement. 707 W. Jefferson. *

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—The Navy needs many good men, with or without trades; age limit for mechanics, 21 to 35, pay $25 to $70 a month. Young men without trades may enlist between 17 and 25, as apprentice seamen, and be sent to Navy Training Station for instruction. Pay clear of living expenses and first outfit of uniform. Apply NAVY RECRUITING STATION, Post-office bldg. *

WANTED—Young men to prepare for exam. for Railway Mail and other Govt. Positions. Superior instruction by mail. Estab. 14 years. Thousands of successful students. Sample questions and "How Govt. Positions Are Secured" sent free. INTERSTATE SCHOOLS, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. *

WANTED—For U. S. army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write English. For information apply to RECRUITING OFFICER, 514 W. Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky. *

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; few weeks completes; 60 chairs constantly busy; licensed instructors, tools given, diplomas granted, wages Saturdays; positions waiting; wonderful demand for graduates. Write for catalogue. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—I made $50,000 in five years in the mail order business; began with $5. Anyone can do the work. Send for free booklet; tells how to get started. MANAGER, Box 570, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—First-class bookkeeper; salary $75; must be experienced, competent and energetic; give age, business history and references. Address DD 175, this office.

WANTED—Bookkeeper, man; state age, married or single and give reference. Address A 167, this office. *

WANTED—Registered drug clerk. Address O O 192, this office, giving reference. *

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—Staff mechanic, competent, is open for engagement to go to Seattle, Wash. Address S., 1421 G st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Situation by German girl to do housework; 16 years old. JOHN YOUNG, 644 Jarvis ave.

AMUSEMENTS.

Friday and Saturday Evenings, Saturday Matinee, January 17 and 18

HOPKINS —THEATER—

The Three Louisville High Schools have generously donated their talent for the production of Three Separate Plays at each performance.

A BOX OF MONKEYS
(Cast From Girls' High School)

MAN PROPOSES
(Cast From Manual Training High School.)

MISS CIVILIZATION
(Cast From Male High School.)

The Entire Proceeds Benefit of NEWSBOYS' HOME.

PRICES — Reserved Seats $1.00. General Admission 50c. Box Office Open Jan. 15.

AMUSEMENTS.

MACAULEY'S—To-night 8:15. Tuesday and Wednesday Nights, Wed. Mat. WILLIAM COLLIER In the Farce Comedy, CAUGHT IN THE RAIN. Prices 25c to $1.50. Next—OTIS SKINNER in "The Honor of the Family."

MASONIC TO-NIGHT — ALL WEEK— 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c. LOTTIE BLAIR PARKER'S GREAT SUCCESS UNDER SOUTHERN SKIES. MATINEES Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. Best Seats....25c. NEXT WEEK—In Old Kentucky.

HOPKINS' VAUDEVILLE
Night 10-20-30c. Daily Mat. 10-15-25c.

ALL-STAR BILL
AMATEUR NIGHT FRIDAY.

MATINEE —TO-DAY— —EVERY DAY— AVENUE
PRICES 10c, 15c, 25c—TO-NIGHT 15c, 25c 35c
A STIRRING PICTURE THE GREAT EXPRESS ROBBERY. —OF— THE DAYS OF '49.
NEXT WEEK—BEDFORD'S HOPE.

WONDERLAND THEATER
Motion Pictures—Dummy in the Air; The Masher; A Brigand Story. Illustrated Song—Honey Boy. Vaudeville—Miss Codie Russell and Miss Zella King, new songs and dances; Ward Morgan and Weathers, Dutch and black-face. 718 W. MARKET—Admission 5c

Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Show
JANUARY 13th TO 18th, INCLUSIVE. 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
AT PHOENIX HILL HALL.
Take East Walnut or East Jefferson Cars.
—ADMISSION—
Adults....25c. Children....10c

The Seelbach Rathskeller
Is Now Open to the Public
(Ladies and Gentlemen)
Every Evening from 5 to 1.
MUSIC.

This is one of the show places of the city and must be seen to be appreciated.
A la carte service and all kinds of "Delicatessen" constantly on hand. Frank Fehr's and imported Pilsner and Wurzburger on draught.

ROOMS FOR RENT—COURIER-JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING—

Unquestionably the best location in Louisville for doctors, dentists, dressmakers, milliners or any business or professional vocation demanding abundance of light and all modern conveniences. Splendid rooms from $20 to $40, including hot and cold water, steam heat, both gases, electric light and power; best of janitor and elevator service and daily publication of tenant's name and business in The Courier-Journal. Every room and spacious corridors freshly painted and papered. Apply Room 16, 3d floor, for space.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—A dwelling at 420 E. Chestnut st., containing 6 rooms and attic; $30 per month. Apply at 910 Floyd st.

FOR RENT—APARTMENTS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—5-room apartment, in southern part of city; heat, water and janitor service; all modern conveniences and moderate rent. Address Y 164, this office.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Rooms for young men, unfurnished, at 817 Fourth ave., just south of Broadway, the handsome home of the late Capt. W. F. Norton. The State Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association have offices in this building, and have reserved a number of choice rooms, with all conveniences, especially suitable for young men. For further information apply on the premises or telephone South 1308. *

MONEY TO LOAN.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
If you are,
Patronize the "OLD RELIABLE"
KENTUCKY LOAN CO.
All we ask is that you give us an opportunity to compare our rates and methods of doing business with those of other companies.
423 Fourth, cor. Green. Over jewelry store. Call, write or 'phone 2495.

MONEY ON DEMAND.
Your financial wants will be supplied quickly, quietly and politely at reasonable cost, if you apply to the
FALLS CITY LOAN CO.,
407 Fourth, cor. Jefferson, Second floor.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC.
Low Rates—Easy Payments.
AMERICAN LOAN CO.,
421 W. Jefferson, 2d floor.

IF you need money, get our rates before borrowing elsewhere. WEST END LOAN CO., 1619 W. Market st.

MONEY to loan on salary and furniture. FIDELITY LOAN CO., rooms 1 and 2 502 Fourth ave.

LOANS—On furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, EAST END LOAN CO., 731 E. Broadway. *

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Private family; front room, with alcove; every convenience. 1031 Second st. *

BOARDING—Furnished room with board. Best of references. 1114 Second st. *

Get Wintersmith's Tonic for colds.

STEAMBOAT TIME TABLES.

STRS. CITY OF CINCINNATI and CITY OF LOUISVILLE

For Madison, Carrollton, Cincinnati and Upper Ohio River points at 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday, at 9 a. m., from foot of Third. Phone 141. C. C. FULLER, Supt.

LOUISVILLE AND EVANSVILLE PACKET COMPANY—For Tell City, Owensboro, Evansville and lower Ohio. Steamer Tell City, Monday and Friday. Steamer Tarascon, Wednesday and Saturday, 4 p. m. Wharfboat, Fourth and River. Freight received daily.
C. V. WILLIAMS, G. F. and P. A. Both 'Phones, 495-827.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.

Stations, Tenth and Broadway and First and Water streets. City ticket office 410 Fourth Ave. and corner Fourth and Main. Both 'Phones 28.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. S, Sunday.
a Stops at Fourth street on signal.
x Stops at Baxter Avenue.
This Company reserves the right to vary from the time shown herein without notice to the public, and does not guarantee schedules.

Union Station, Tenth and Broadway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and East	* 3:15am	a* 2:25am
Cincinnati and East	a* 8:30am	a* 9:20pm
Cincinnati and East	a* 1:00pm	a* 2:30pm
Cincinnati and East	x a* 5:00pm	xa*11:55am
Mobile and New Orleans	* 9:20pm	* 8:40am
Memphis and Hot Springs	* 9:30pm	* 8:40am
New Orleans and Memphis	* 2:45am	* 2:10am
Nashville and Atlanta	* 3:00pm	*12:50pm
Nashville and Chattanooga	* 8:00am	* 7:10pm
Bowling Green Accommo.	† 5:06pm	†10:15am
Knoxville and Atlanta	* 8:00pm	* 7:30am
Knoxville Mail	* 8:10am	* 6:10pm
Cincinnati, Frankfort and Lexington	xa † 7:35am	xa 11:45am
Frankfort and Lexington	xa † 2:00pm	xa† 6:40pm
Bardstown and Springfield	† 4:30pm	† 8:10am
Bardstown and Springfield	† 8:20am	† 5:45pm
Lebanon and Greensburg	† 5:05pm	†10:15am

Sunday Trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Frankfort and Lexington	xa 6:10pm	xa 10:25am
Bowling Green Accommo.	6:10pm	10:55am
Bardstown and Springfield	6:00pm	9:35am
Lebanon and Greensburg	6:30pm	10:15am

From First and Water-Street Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Frankfort Accommodation	† 3:50pm	† 8:00am
Shelbyville and Bloomfield	* 5:15pm	* 8:20am
Shelbyville and Bloomfield	* 8:00am	* 6:00pm

Through Pullman sleeping car on the 2:45 a. m. train to New Orleans and Memphis, and on the 8 p. m. train to Knoxville and Bristol, and on the 9:30 p. m. train to Memphis and New Orleans.

SUBURBAN LINES TIME TABLES—In effect June 1, 1907.
Louisville and Eastern Railroad—Car leaves Louisville on the half hour for points between Louisville and Lagrange from 6:20 a. m. until 6:30 p. m., then 8, 9, 10 and 11:15 p. m. Leave Lagrange on the hour from 6 a. m. until 7 p. m., then 8:30, 9:30 and 10:30 p. m. Cars between Louisville, Anchorage, Pewee Valley and Beard every thirty minutes, morning and afternoon. Hourly at night.

BEARGRASS RAILWAY—Terminal Station, Jefferson st., between Third and Fourth. In effect January 1, 1908.
JEFFERSONTOWN DIVISION—Cars for Jeffersontown leave Terminal Station at 6 and 7 a. m. and fifteen minutes after each hour between the hours of 8:15 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Cars leave Jeffersontown for Louisville at 6, 7 and 8 a. m. and fifteen minutes after each hour between the hours of 9:15 a. m. and 10:15 p. m.
SALT RIVER DIVISION—Car leaves for Orell at 4:35 and forty-five minutes after each hour between the hours of 5:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. daily. Last car leaves for Orell at 9 p. m. Cars leave Orell for Louisville at 5:35 and forty-five minutes after each hour between the hours of 6:45 a. m. and 8:45 p. m. daily. Last car for Louisville leaves Orell at 10 p. m.
OKOLONA DIVISION—Cars leave for Okolona thirty-five minutes after each hour, between the hours of 5:35 a. m. and 7:35 p. m. daily. Last car for Okolona at 9 p. m. daily. Cars leave Okolona for Louisville fifteen minutes after each hour between the hours of 6:15 a. m. and 8:15 p. m. daily. Last car for Louisville leaves Okolona at 9:45 p. m.
PROSPECT DIVISION—Cars leave for Prospect at 5:32 a. m. and on the hour thereafter until 10 p. m. Cars leave Prospect for Louisville at 6:15 a. m. and 7:15 and on the hour thereafter until 11 p. m.
BARDSTOWN DIVISION—Cars leave city limits at end of East Broadway line at 5:10, 6:05, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 and 10:20 a. m. and twenty minutes after each hour thereafter until 10:20 p. m. Leave Watterson's Pike (present terminus) returning at 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40 and 9:55 a. m. and fifty-five minutes after each hour thereafter until 10:55 p. m.
Get regular time card from company, showing special Saturday, Sunday and theater cars.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY IN KENTUCKY (Incorporated.)—Seventh Street Station; City Ticket Office 234 Fourth avenue.
ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.
N. B.—Following schedule figures published only as information and are not guaranteed.
7:30 a. m. daily—Evansville Express—Evansville, Huntingburg, Rockport, Cannelton and way stations.
10 a. m. daily—St. Louis Special—Evansville, Princeton, Mt. Vernon, Centralia and St. Louis.
5 p. m. daily—Evansville Limited—Huntingburg, Rockport, Cannelton, Evansville and way stations.
10:10 p. m. daily—St. Louis Limited—Princeton, Mt. Vernon, Centralia, Evansville and St. Louis.
Trains from St. Louis arrive 7:15 a. m. and 6.50 p. m. Trains from Evansville and local stations arrive 12:30 p. m., 6:50 p. m. and 11:25 p. m.
TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHEAST.
Trains leave Fourth avenue crossing twenty minutes later.
6:20 a. m. daily—Local for Lexington and way stations.
7:45 a. m. daily—Florida Limited—Lexington, Danville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Florida.
4 p. m. daily—Lexington, Danville, Georgetown and way stations.
7:40 p. m. daily—Florida Special—Lawrenceburg, Danville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Asheville and Atlanta. Through sleepers to Jacksonville and Knoxville.
Trains from Lexington and local stations arrive 9:40 a. m., 5:30 p. m. and 9:05 p. m. Trains from Danville arrive 9:40 a. m., 11:44 a. m. and 9:05 p. m. Trains from the South-east arrive 9:40 a. m. and 9:05 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—Seventh St. Depot, Seventh and River. City ticket office, Fourth and Market. Effective Sunday, Dec. 1, 1907.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Memphis and New Orleans	9:40pm	7:50am
Memphis and New Orleans	12:01pm	5:35pm
Paducah and Fulton	7:31am	4:55pm
Central City Accom.	4:00pm	10:30am
Elizabethtown and Hodgenville	7:31am	4:55pm
Elizabethtown and Hodgenville	4:00pm	10:30am
Owensboro	12:01pm	4:55pm
Hopkinsville	12:01pm	5:35pm
California points, through car Tuesdays	9:40pm	5:35pm

All trains run daily, except no Sunday service to Elizabethtown, Hodgenville or Owensboro.

INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE TRACTION CO.—In effect January 2, 1908.
Cars leave Louisville for Seymour and intermediate points at 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 and 12:30 a. m., and at 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30, and for Scottsburg at 9:30 and 10:30, and at 11:15 p. m. for Seymour.
Cars make direct connections at Seymour with cars of the I. C. and S. Traction Co., for Indianapolis and intermediate points, also with trains of the B. and O. R. R. and Southern Indiana R. R. for all points east and west of Seymour.
For rates and information see agents and official time table folders in all cars.

LOUISVILLE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD CO.—

	East.		West.
Lv. Louisville (Sou. Ry.)	7:50am	Arr.	9:00pm
Lv. Versailles (L. & A.)	12:00m	Arr.	5:20pm
Lv. Nicholasville	12:45pm	Arr.	4:45pm
Lv. Richmond	1:40pm	Arr.	3:50pm
Lv. Irvine	2:50pm	Arr.	2:40pm
Arr. Beattyville	4:30pm	Lv.	1:00pm

All trains daily except Sunday.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

DOUBLE your money annually in an absolutely safe and permanent business; I will sell you the exclusive State right to sell or to manufacture and sell the greatest money-making, patented staple necessity that has been invented in years. OWNER, 506 S. St. Clair st., Toledo, O.

PERSONAL.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

PERSONAL—Massage and baths. MISS McCLELLAN, 634 4th. Tel. Main 3639. *

BETTER TIMES

In Wall Street and Confidence Increasing.

PREMIUM ON CURRENCY HAS DISAPPEARED.

RATES ON TIME LOANS STEADILY DECREASING.

BUYING HIGH-CLASS BONDS.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

New York, Jan. 11.—The tendency of affairs in Wall street is distinctly toward improvement. Confidence is reviving and a much greater degree of recovery has already been established than could possibly have been foretold a month or six weeks ago. This improvement is almost entirely due to favorable developments in the monetary situation. The premium on currency has finally disappeared and rates for time money are steadily declining. Along with this movement there has been a corresponding drop in rates for commercial paper, the demand for which has much improved. The derangement in credit is gradually passing away; liquidation has been severe and has had the effect of releasing large sums previously locked up in high-priced securities. The return movement of funds from the interior has fairly begun and will now continue for some time to come. There is an abundance of currency in the interior and a relative scarcity in New York. This is demonstrated by the last national bank statement, which showed that the banks in the central reserve cities in order to help during the crisis allowed their reserves to decline to $32,000,000 below legal requirements, while the country banks carried surplus reserves of $103,000,000. With the return of confidence and the resumption of specie payments, there should be a very large influx of these funds back to New York and other reserve cities. For this reason the deficit in New York reserves must be nearly wiped out, and for some time to come rising averages will probably be the rule.

* * *

More Money To Loan.

When it is recalled that the increase in circulation during the last twelve months has been $196,000,000, of which nearly $70,000,000 was added in December, it will be apparent that a very material increase in the supply of loanable funds is imminent at this center. It is also to be considered that hoardings in all parts of the country, estimated at over $270,000,000, are being released and will soon be restored into circulation. In short, we are rapidly running into a period when the supply of funds will be more nearly sufficient for requirements, in view of lower prices and smaller demands than a year ago. Ordinarily, a redundant currency acts as a great stimulus to stock market values, and no doubt this has been an important element in hastening recovery. It is well, however, to consider some of the offsets which are likely to counteract any tendency toward excessive monetary ease. In the first place, there are many millions of Clearing-house certificates to be retired; next, the Government must be expected to reduce its enormous deposits with the banks at the first favorable opportunity; then the trust companies, which must now submit to similar regulations as the banks when doing a banking business, will be compelled to increase their reserves and carry them in cash. Again, many demands for new capital which were postponed in the last half of 1907 will certainly be forthcoming at the first opportunity. Some of the railroads are in serious need of funds for the completion of improvements which cannot be delayed; and considerable maturities and installments on subscriptions will have to be provided for. Finally, any undue ease in money rates would be sure to start an outward movement of gold and thus automatically check exceptional weakness in the money market. The monetary outlook, therefore, is decidedly complex; and while the abnormal rates which have prevailed during the last few months will soon be a matter of the past, and succeeded by easier rates, there is no reason for expecting any prompt return to excessively low rates.

* * *

Stimulating Effect.

There can be no question about the stimulating effect which the change in the money market has had upon securities. The prospects of the latter, however, are also influenced by other considerations. There has been no important investment buying this season for reasons well understood, and much of the recent advance was, as might be expected, assisted by manipulation. In order to stem the panic many stocks were bought by strong interests, which the latter are now anxious to dispose of at a profit. It is also recognized that the railroad situation is in many respects very unsatisfactory. Already there has been a shrinkage in the volume of traffic and a further contraction is anticipated. Expenses meanwhile are running unavoidably high, and profits of nearly all of the railroads have suffered a serious diminution. This will be partly counteracted by a policy of economy and retrenchment, but Wall street is quite satisfied that we are in for a period of dividend reductions and has apparently discounted that contingency to its present satisfaction. Two railroad receiverships have been announced and others are anticipated, but these events seem to have little effect upon values.

* * *

Buying Power Needed.

What is now most needed is buying power, and that will develop with the return of confidence. While the general investment demand has unquestionably shrunk, owing to the less profitable condition of business and recent conditions of the money market, there is always a reserve of wealthy institutions and individuals ready to invest when confidence begins to revive. The latter have lately been entering the market, and they have bought very freely of high-class bonds, of which the supply is now much reduced, it being impossible to buy any considerable amount except at advanced quotations. Other classes of bonds are also beginning to feel the beneficial effect of this demand. As to stocks, gilt-edged issues are firmly held and generally show a decided upward tendency. In view of the recent rise, it is quite possible that the market may experience temporary setbacks, but, as already stated in these advices, it is important to remember that the tendencies of the day are toward recuperation, while a year ago they were clearly toward an impending crisis. Our farming and manufacturing classes have been but slightly injured by the panic. We have passed through a period of most drastic liquidation, thoroughly removing weak spots and releasing large sums of capital previously locked up in pools and syndicates at inflation prices. There has also been much improvement in the commercial situation owing to the easier monetary situation. A good demand for commercial paper now exists at more reasonable rates, and sound concerns have little or no difficulty in renewing obligations, the extension of which a month ago threatened serious commercial difficulties. Another favorable factor was the reduction of the French Bank rate from 4 to 3½ per cent. Following the recent reduction in the Bank of England rate, this emphasizes improved conditions abroad. Sufficient facts have been cited above to show that recuperation is now well under way; that sound reasons exist for greater hopefulness, and that with occasional intermissions the tendency of values in better class securities should be toward further improvement.

HENRY CLEWS.

DANGER OF SHAVING.

[Paris Matin.]

A gentleman called at the Pasteur Institute recently to ask for advice as to the treatment of an ugly sore on his cheek. He remarked to the doctor that he must have been cut by a barber's razor which was not clean. "Not at all," replied the doctor, after examining him, "someone kissed you directly after you had shaved."

The doctor went on to explain that shaving removes the outer "layer" of the skin which prevents the intrusion of germs through the pores. If microbes were placed on the shaven skin of a rabbit, the animal would receive the microbes into its system through the pores.

"In fact," the doctor added, "a newly-shaved skin is a door open to the germs of every infectious disease."

NEW BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES ORGANIZED AND OTHERS IN COURSE OF ORGANIZATION

Report of R. G. Dun & Co. For the Week Just Closed Shows Many Changes.

New National Banks.

The First National Bank, of Alachua, Fla. J. C. Bishop, president; G. W. McCall, cashier.

The First National Bank, of Olney, Tex. Capital $25,000. J. W. Groves, president; R. Campbell, vice president; W. F. Hutchinson, cashier.

The First National Bank, of Elm Grove, W. Va. Capital $25,000. J. B. Chambers, president; G. P. Folmar, vice president; S. B. Chambers, cashier.

The People's National Bank, of Rocky Mount, Va. Capital $25,000. Conversion of the People's Bank.

* * *

Applications To Organize.

The Muskogee National Bank, of Muskogee, Okla. Capital $100,000. Application filed by A. C. Trumbo.

The First National Bank of Polk County, Copperhill, Tenn. Capital $25,000. Application filed by J. P. Channing, 11 Broadway, New York City.

The First National Bank, of Winder, Ga. Capital $50,000. Application filed by W. H. Toole.

* * *

New Banks and Trust Companies.

The Rose City Bank, of Little Rock, Ark. Capital $100,000. J. M. Stewart, president; S. D. Knox, vice president; A. H. Lang, secretary and treasurer.

The Bank of Danielsville, Ga. Capital $15,000. J. F. Holden, president; B. N. White, vice president; G. O. Griffith, cashier.

The Brown Bank and Trust Company, of Lawrenceville, Ga. Incorporated. Capital $15,000. S. G. Brown, president; W. L. Brown, cashier.

The La Grange Trust and Savings Bank, of La Grange, Ill. Capital $50,000. W. E. Keeler, president; H. J. Twinting, cashier; A. N. Sanquist, assistant cashier.

The Planters and Merchants' Bank, of Hamburg, Tenn. Organizing.

The Citizens' Bank, of Watertown, Tenn. Paid capital $20,000. T. R. Patton, president; J. L. Bryan, vice president.

The Ansley Mercantile and Banking Company, of Dumas, Tex. S. T. Ansley, president; D. E. Ansley, cashier.

The Humble State Bank, of Humble, Tex. Capital $10,000. R. S. Sterling, president; J. W. Hall, vice president; J. M. Sheer, cashier. Succeeds R. S. Sterling & Co.

The Bluefield Trust Company, of Bluefield, W. Va. Incorporated. Capital $25,000. R. D. Grimsley, president; H. A. Ritz, vice president; R. D. Grimsley, cashier.

* * *

Changes In Officers.

The First National Bank, of Gainesville, Tex. William Worsham is cashier.

The Melissa State Bank, of Melissa, Tex. H. S. Wyson is cashier.

The First National Bank, of Remington, Ind. Emmet L. Hollingsworth is president.

The Angleton State Bank, of Angleton, Tex. O. W. Spring is cashier.

* * *

Miscellaneous.

The Attalla Bank, of Attalla, Ala. Albert Spencer, cashier, has resigned.

The Bank of Opelika, Ala. R. M. Green, president, is dead.

The Orlando Banking and Trust Company, of Orlando, Fla. Thomas Hopkins, cashier, has resigned.

The Farmers and Merchants' Bank and Trust Company, of Covington, Tenn., has consolidated with the Tipton County Bank.

The First State Bank, of Klondike, Tex., has reduced its capital to $10,000.

The Western Bank, of Odessa, Tex., has consolidated with the Citizens' National Bank under the latter title.

The Merchants and Planters' Bank, of Pine Bluff, Ark. H. H. Bunn, president, is dead.

Some Real Estate Transfers In Kentucky

Clark County.

Winchester, Ky., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—The following deeds were recorded in the office of the County Clerk during the past month:

B. F. Johnson to Ernest Cole, house on Main street, $6,500.

D. J. Snowden and wife to Margaret Adams and Bush, house on Washington street, $1,050.

W. T. Lowry to C. F. Spencer, deed of assignment.

J. L. Brown and wife to Belle K. Matlack, lot on Keyes street, $275.

J. L. Brown and wife to Mary Gay, lot on Keyes street, $275.

Mollie W. Holloway and husband to Jerome Skidmore, house on Belmont street, $4,000.

T. Lyle Banks and husband to J. B. Pharis and wife, 6½ acres near Hedges, $2,000.

C. C. Ragland, Jr., administrator of C. C. Ragland, Sr., to Mary I. Ragland, house on Washington street, $416.

Susan Allan and others to I. D. Gravitt, 50 acres near Allansville, $2,600.

John W. Pharis and wife to D. S. Haggard, contract for quarry rights.

John Stone, by Commissioner, to David Thomas, lots near Dodge, $700.

Mrs. Kate A. Brown to J. C. Larg, house on Highland street, $3,000.

Charles F. Walker and wife to A. S. Huls, 11 acres near Dodge, $1,100.

Mattie A. Haggard to A. Howard Hampton, half interest in house corner Maple and Broadway, $800.

Charles Puckett and wife to S. D. Kerr, 36 acres on Lolbegrud, $900.

D. B. Hampton and wife to trustees of school district No. 42, lot near Hunt, $1 and other consideration.

Carrie M. Clark and husband to Bettie H. Shouse, 98½ acres on Stoner, correction in deed.

University of Lexington, Ky., to D. N. Parrish, deed of release.

Jane Bradshaw to W. R. Ewen, 2½ acres on Stoner, $325.

W. R. Thomas to Carrie H. Thomas, house corner Maple and Belmont streets, love and affection.

Ellen Walden to S. C. Elkin, half interest in 23 acres on Log Lick, $75.

Lucinda Fisher, etc., to Mildred Guy, five-sevenths interest in 31 acres on Four-mile, $965.

John Boone to Lucy Boone, half interest in lot in Brunerville, $1.

Allen Frazier and wife to Mary Daniels, lot on Four-mile road, $200.

J. C. Hawkins and wife to T. E. Barnes, lot on Maple street, $131.

T. E. Barnes and wife to G. Len Wainscott, lot on Maple street, $175 and other considerations.

Perry Browning and wife to Katherine Stephenson, 71½ acres near Becknerville, $5,792.20.

J. T. Morgan to T. I. Davis, house on Iron Works pike, $800.

E. L. Hutchinson and wife to John M. Stevenson, lot in Brunerville, $1 and other consideration.

S. J. Brumback and wife to Theodore Thompson, 4½ acres at Allansville, $300.

John Richardson and wife to Elizabeth Chambers, 5 acres, $100.

Thornton Baker to Webb Johnson, interest in 48½ acres on Howards Upper creek, $50.

Harriett Woodford to Millie Dykes, 3 acres on Deep branch, $25.

James S. Wade and wife to Cloran R. Wach, life estate in 180 acres on Howards Upper creek, $2,600.

C. B. Fox to Stella Fox, lot in South Park, $1 and other consideration.

Anna B. Rash and husband to W. T. Gilbert and wife, lot in Reynolds' addition for $1 and other consideration.

Joshua McMillan and wife to Robert Spillman, house in Brunerville, $60.

W. S. Fox and wife to C. A. Turner, house on North Main street, $1,700.

Sallie Ann Eubank to G. P. Tracey and Rosa Tracey, half lot in cemetery, for love and affection.

W. P. Winn to H. L. Hunter, lot on Mt. Abbott, $350.

Nannie P. McEwan and husband to Jesse R. Smith, house on Haggard street, $1,400.

Holt Everman, by Commissioner, to Amanda J. Anderson, 19 acres on Howards Upper creek, $31 per acre.

Mary Evans Stroch, by Commissioner, to P. E. Allan and S. M. Allan, 35 acres on Ruckerville pike, deed by order of court.

Ford Lumber Co. to Mrs. Emma L. Smith, lot in Ford, $50.

Sarah F. Munday, by Commissioner, to Joseph Epperson, 6 2-3 acres near Iron Works pike, $3,167.

Heber Powell to Frank A. Roberts, 35½ acres on George's fork, $1 and other consideration.

Fannie C. Baber and others to Thomas N. Todd, 3½ acres at Hunt, $2,000.

Consisting of a square in this city, bounded by Cherry, Ingram and Adams streets, household effects, live stock and stock in the Planters' State Bank; love and affection.

Nancy and Lucinda Harrelson to Charles M. Crafton, fourteen acres of land near Hebbardsville; $566.

J. L. Nicholson to John Seaton Norris, lot on Elm street; $1,450.

N. P. Taylor to Charles Wilson, fifty-five acres of land; $1,499.

R. B. Gass to Florence Gass, three lots on Washington street; assumption of liens.

L. F. and J. O. Clore to Jaems A. Goodley, relinquishment of claims against two lots in Baskett.

Mrs. Martha Banks to Florence Gass, lot on Washington street; $175.

C. L. King to Fred Echols, eighty-nine acres of land near the Union county line; $4,000.

Louis Gibson to Morris Baker, mining rights under forty-eight acres of land near Corydon; $120.

Leo Clary to Paul M. Barnett, ninety-eight acres of land near Reed; $200.

Ben E. Niles et al. to W. F. McArthur et al., lot on Fifth street; $824.

* * *

Madison County.

Richmond, Ky., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—Real estate transfers in Madison county for the month ending December 31, 1907, were as follows:

COUNTY PROPERTY.

Irvine Azbill to Jonah Park, 81 acres, $1,822.

Sallie E. Field to A. W. Stewart, 208 acres, $21,892.

W. L. Blanton to L. Pearson, 147 acres, $3,200.

John D. Maupin to Fount ——, 65 acres, $4,225.

A. R. Reynolds to Agee Howard, 8 acres, $1,000.

E. B. Smith to Sara Cotton, 7 acres, $1,660.

Sara Young to I. D. Todd, 7 acres, $5,000.

W. L. Newby to Daniel Tudor, 8 acres, $1,200.

Henry Rayburn to C. B. Wills, 306 acres, $12,877.50.

Maj. Long to S. D. Sanders, 46 acres, $2,070.

E. S. Taylor to W. R. Taylor, 76 acres, $4,200.

Nora Schooler to W. Howard, 76 acres, $2,250.

T. S. Brotherton to Annie Collins, 3 acres, $1,000.

W. C. Griggs to Robert Wells, 132 acres, $5,000.

C. Benge to Robert Lamb, 112 acres, $1,200.

Elizabeth Irvine to B. M. Igo, 329 acres, $9,000.

Elizabeth Irvine to Green Igo, 198 acres, $18,036.35.

C. B. Terrill to C. F. Chenault, 252 acres, $27,729.90.

Irvine Azbill to George Dunbar, 52 acres, $1,306.

Mary B. Powers to C. R. Henry, 68 acres, $3,116.75.

G. G. Perry to J. P. Long, 60 acres, $6,975.

Dan Doolin to Calvin Ward, 18 acres, $1,100.

Cyrus Turner to W. D. Broaddus, 5 acres, $2,200.

CITY PROPERTY.

W. T. Short to Thomas House, one lot, $1,800.

W. J. Roberts to Central Kentucky Land Company, nine lots in Valley View, $2,390.

Kentucky River Poplar Company to Central Kentucky Land Company one lot at Valley View, $1,000.

E. J. Randolph to A. J. Garrett, one lot in Richmond, $1,550.

Mattie McGowan to G. E. Lilly, one lot in Richmond, $4,675.

Thurman & Hamilton to J. W. Wagers, one lot in Richmond, $900.

Annie Myers to Charles Terrill, one lot in Richmond, $4,100.

D. W. McKenney to J. W. Prather, one lot in Richmond, $3,300.

Mary C. Wells to T. M. Wells, one lot in Richmond, $2,500.

Treasurer Regular Baptist Church to Treasurer United Baptist Church, one lot in Richmond, $6,250.

T. S. Todd to Allice Lammers, one lot in Richmond, $3,100.

Conway Dozier to J. W. Scudder, one lot at Red House, $1,800.

W. D. Oldham to J. W. Scudder, one lot in Richmond, $2,300.

* * *

Henderson County.

Henderson, Ky., Jan. 8.—[Special.]—The following are the real estate transfers for the month of December, 1907:

C. A. Cook to C. L. and H. A. King, 10 acres of land; $113.

G. W. Cook and others, to C. A. Cook, same tract as above; deed of partition.

Mrs. Bertha Frisby to Mrs. Margaret C. Brinson, a house and lot in Corydon; $600.

James M. Herr and others to R. P. Keene and others, 153 acres of land; deed of division.

George Doss to Elizabeth Green, a lot in Spottsville; $500.

Harry Haynes et al to R. E. Davis, 60 acres of land on Lick creek; $1 and other things of value.

Mrs. Eula N. Griffin et al to E. Hodge Griffin, 61.46 acres of land on the Knoblick road; $1 and other things of value.

Mrs. Eula N. Griffin et al to W. B. Norment, 256.22 acres of land on the Knoblick road, about 9¼ miles above the city; $3,900.

J. P. Campbell to Frank Pfingston, 145.16 acres of land; $1,600.

William Key to W. G. Duncan, a lot near Robards; $105.

S. D. Ball to D. H. House, 22¼ acres of land on the Corydon and Green Lock road; $1,100.

Lieber & Loeb to Ellen Washington, a lot on North Green street; $84.

H. S. Eblen and others to J. R. Sigler, 3½ acres of land; $88.

Katie Willingham to B. C. Collier, lot in Weaverton; $400.

Annie E. Fallis to A. T. Calendar, lot on North Green street; $400.

Andrew W. Galloway to Ernest Galloway, one-third undivided interest in eighty acres of land on the Pruitt and Agnew road; $1,000.

Mary E. Galloway to A. W. Ernest and W. S. Galloway, one-half undivided interest in forty acres of the above tract of land; love and affection.

F. W., A. J. and Virgie Stratman to Nora Stratman, their entire interest in the estate of the late Mrs. F. Stratman,

* * *

Knox County.

Barbourville, Ky., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—Knox county real estate transfers, as recorded in the office of the Knox County Clerk for the month past, are as follows:

William Rickett and wife to Joseph Hembree, tract of land on Gregory branch of Brush creek, $900.

Oliver Partin and Marie Partin to W. H. Matlock, tract of land on Little Poplar creek, $15.

Mary A. Payne and James E. Payne to Henry C. Payne, tract of land on Stinking creek, $400.

Isaac Mills and wife to B. P. Walker, tract of land on Callebs creek, $200.

Mary Main and husband to Joseph Parrott and Eliza Parrott, tract of land on Stony fork of Buffalo creek, $250.

J. M. Reynolds and wife to B. J. Stacey, tract of land on Lick branch of Stinking creek, $790.

John H. Cottengin and wife to W. R. Lay, lot in Barbourville, $100.

Elizabeth Reynolds and J. M. Reynolds to C. M. and Eliza Reynolds, tract of land on Lick branch of Stinking creek, $500.

H. M. Green and Sarah Green to Harvey Newman and Rebecca Newman, house and lot in Corbin, $287.50.

Thomas Smith and Martha Smith to James Wyrrick, tract of land on Little Brush creek, $200.

Minor Patterson and wife to J. W. Wyrrick, tract of land on Little Brush creek, $200.

J. W. Wyrrick to Francis Tuggle, tract of land on Little Brush creek, $1,000.

Nancy Sears and husband to Henry Sears, tract of land, $400.

Jacob Phipps to Margaret Poff, tract of land, $1.

William Moore and wife to Henry Sears, tract of land on Buffalo creek, $250.

J. M. Wyrrick and wife to Minor Patterson and wife, tract of land on Little Brush creek, $175.

W. F. Westerfield and wife to Charles West, tract of land on Swan Pond, $10.

James Hampton and wife to Charles West, tract of land on Little Brush creek, $25.

Alexander Parker and wife to Thomas Lambert, tract of land on Swan Pond, $75.

Louis Hampton and wife to H. T. Lambert, lot on Swan Pond, $40.

James Love and wife to Thomas Love, tract of land on Fighting creek, $150.

Lana Boles and wife to William Bales, tract of land on Owens branch of Big Brush creek, $5 and other considerations.

Lewis Hampton and wife to Caleb Smith, tract of land on Swan Pond, $100.

James Leger and wife and James Golden and wife to L. J. Lay and wife, tract of land on Little Poplar creek, $125.

J. M. C. Lay and Mary Lay to L. J. Lay, interest in tract of land on Poplar creek, $10.

James Carnes and wife to James W. Owens, lot in Artemus, $440.

Axie Calder and husband to F. D. Sampson, mineral rights to tract of land on Stinking creek, $500.

Samuel Black and wife to H. F. Black, tract of land on Big Richland creek, $200.

Martha B. Black to Frank Black, tract of land on Big Richland, $75.

William Golden to J. T. Parrott and others, tract of land, $1.

Emmett Joyner and wife to Jess Turner and wife, tract of land on Richland creek, $600.

Joshua Sears and wife and A. J. Crowley and wife to J. E. Golden, boundary of land, $1,595.

D. W. Clark and wife to Owen Hibbard and wife, tract of land on Smokey creek, $130.

Amos Powers and wife to George Hembree, tract of land on Brush creek, $35.

Jesse D. Tuggle and wife to Nannie E. Dozier, tract of land on Richland creek, $174.

John H. Davis and wife to T. J. Lay, interest in land on Brush creek.

John T. Owens and wife to James Hodge, tract of land on Lynn Camp creek, $24.

James Love to William Love, tract of land on Lynn Camp creek, $1 and other considerations.

Elizabeth Parrott to Sallie Parrott, tract of land on Big Richland creek, $100.

W. R. Walker and wife to May Spurlock, tract of land on Moss creek, $25.

Grant Hammons and wife to John Warren and wife, tract of land on Stinking creek, $21.

L. C. Botner and wife to James W. Crook, tract of land in East Corbin, $200.

Martha Lawson and wife to L. J. Lay, tract of land on Little Brush creek, $500.

J. C. McVey and wife to Louis Sears, tract of land on Little Poplar creek, $575.

William Hamlin and Elizabeth Hamlin to J. C. McVey, three tracts of land on Little Poplar creek.

THE "MOST FAMOUS" STREET.

[Westminster Gazette.]

Downing street, which it is proposed to take legislative steps to "stop up and discontinue as a thoroughfare," had a fairly long and interesting history before its official record commences.

It owes its name and origin to Sir George Downing, a political Vicar of Bray, who was one of Cromwell's favorite chaplains, and later so ingratiated himself with Charles II., that the King heaped substantial favors on him, including the gift of a valuable tract of land on which Downing street arose. Downing built "four plain, square brick mansions," on it with "back fronts" to St. James' Park, "fit for persons of honor and quality, each having a pleasant prospect, with a terras walk."

In the Eighteenth century the street had degenerated into shabbiness; most of the dingy buildings were used as lodging-houses, and at the King street end was a rather low chophouse, The Cat and Bagpipes, patronized by Boswell, while in one of the houses Smollett struggled to earn a living as a surgeon. It was only in 1735, when Sir Robert Walpole moved from St. James' square to the famous No. 10, that Downing street first assumed the official character which has made it the "most famous street in the world."

COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 11.—The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 4@8 points, and during the early session sold up to a net gain of 7@8 points as a result of Wall street buying and scattered covering. Higher cables than expected, bullish week-end figures, expectations of a favorable bank statement and bullish spot advices were the encouraging factors, although the local sentiment remained rather pessimistic as to general trade conditions. The market closed steady, with prices net 9@10 points higher.

Receipts at the ports to-day were 46,774 bales, against 45,300 last week and 50,629 last year; for the week 280,000 bales, against 293,081 last week and 348,781 last year; to-day's receipts at New Orleans 24,391 bales, against 10,814 last year, and at Houston 8,303 bales, against 19,930 last year.

Spot cotton closed steady and 10 points higher; middling uplands 11.55c; do gulf 11.80c, no sales.

Futures steady. The range for the day was as follows:

MONTH.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Clos'g.
January	10.63	10.73	10.67	10.73
February				10.79
March	10.82	10.89	10.81	10.87
April	10.85	10.86	10.85	10.88
May	10.88	10.92	10.85	10.90
June				10.85
July	10.76	10.81	10.75	10.80
August	10.62	10.67	10.62	10.66
October	10.15*	10.19	10.19	10.19

*Offered.

New Orleans, Jan. 11.—Spot cotton closed steady, 1-16c above the close yesterday. Sales 1,750 bales on spot and 925 to arrive. Quotations: Low ordinary 7 7-16c, nominal; ordinary 8⅛c, nominal; good ordinary 9 11-16c, nominal; low middling 10 11-16c; middling 11⅝c; good middling 12 1-16c; middling fair 12 9-16c; fair 13 3-16c, nominal. Sales 3,675 bales; receipts 24,391; stock 295,941.

Futures opened quiet and steady, 4@8 points above the close yesterday, and after the opening were very steady, room traders being the principal buyers. Activity in the local market was brought about largely as a result of the steadiness of the market at Liverpool, coupled with the bullish world's visible supply figures for the week. Fluctuations of from 8@10 points marked the course of the market during the day, with a good spot market as another bullish factor. At the close, which was steady, the active months were 10@11 points above the close yesterday. The range for the day was as follows:

MONTH.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Clos'g.
January	11.23‡	11.26	11.20	11.25
February	11.12*	.....	.....	*11.20
March	11.12†	11.20	11.12	11.19
April	11.12*	.....	.....	*11.18
May	11.13	11.19	11.12	11.18
June	11.13*	.....	.....	*11.18
July	11.15†	.....	.....	11.19

‡Asked. *Nominal. †Bid.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.—Spot cotton quiet; prices easier; American middling fair 6.82d; good middling 6.46d; middling 6.24d; low middling 5.86d; good ordinary 5.44d; ordinary 4.94d. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, of which 400 were for speculation and export and included 3,100 American; receipts 25,000 bales, including 24,400 American. Futures opened and closed steady.

Savannah, Jan. 11.—Cotton quiet; middling 10¾c; net and gross receipts 4,088 bales; sales 1,473; stock 118,594; exports to the continent 15,413; shipments coastwise 4,404.

Galveston, Jan. 11.—Cotton firm; middling 11⅝c; net and gross receipts 13,462 bales; sales 657; stock 276,584; shipments coastwise 408.

Memphis, Jan. 11.—Cotton steady; middling 11⅜c; net receipts 1,766 bales; gross 2,168; shipments 3,519; sales 2,700; stock 116,507.

St. Louis, Jan. 11.—Cotton—Net receipts 279 bales; gross 3,492; shipments 3,615; stock 18,543.

Boston, Jan. 11.—Cotton steady; middling 11.55c; net receipts 78 bales; gross 316.

COTTON COMMENT.

New York.—We do not look for any important movement in the market either way in the near future.—(T. A. McIntyre & Co.

When the market gets out of its rut of inactivity and indifference we look for a better market. The spot situation is daily improving. The difficulty in getting good grades at Southern spot points is an indication that the crop is approaching the exhaustion period. We believe that it will inevitably result in a pronounced advance before the winter is over, and we advise buying now.—(J. S. Bache & Co. to Washington Flexner & Co.

From the Southern markets reports are received of a continued demand for spinners at full prices, but the trade does not yet feel certain that the falling off in the movement will be followed by an active demand and are timid and quick to realize upon any advance.—(Hubbard Bros. & Co.

The feature of this week's trading in cotton was the revival of efforts to start fresh bullish activity and advance prices. There were no new developments outside of the easier money market conditions and the rise in security values on which to base such operations. Consequently little success rewarded the operators who inaugurated the movement. Prices were bid up directly after the appearance of the Census Bureau's ginning report on Thursday morning to a maximum fluctuation of 25 points, with March here selling at 10.93c. Money has worked much more easy and merchants are now able to have their paper here discounted for six months' loans at 7 per cent., whereas offers of even as much as 9 per cent. ten days ago failed to secure such accommodations. We do not see much incentive for loading up with spot cotton under the existing situation, with a full supply assured from a crop of 12,000,000 bales and a surplus of 2,200,000 bales carried over in the world's visible and invisible on September 1 from last season's bumper crop.—(Hubbard Bros. & Co. to E. E. Paine & Co.

St. Louis Wool.

St. Louis, Jan. 11.—Wool steady; medium grades, combing and clothing 21@23c; light fine 19@20c; heavy fine 15@16c; tub-washed 26@33c.

Liverpool Grain.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red Western winter 7s 11½d; futures quiet; March 8s ½d; May 8s ⅝d. Corn—Spot firm; prime mixed American, new 5s 7d; do old 5s 8d; futures quiet; January 5s 5¾d; March 5s 5¼d.

RECORDS

Broken In the Local Leaf Tobacco Market

FOR A DAY'S "BREAK" AND RAPIDITY OF SALES.

PRICES ADVANCE IN FACE OF HEAVY OFFERINGS.

STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

Saturday Evening, Jan. 11.—This was an eventful week in the local leaf tobacco market. Records for the number of hogsheads sold by auction in a single day and for the rapidity of the sales were established. Total sales for the week were almost of record-breaking volume, and the percentage of rejections was only 8 per cent. of the total sales by auction, which reflects the strength of the market and the satisfactory level of values to sellers. Week-end quotations were higher for a number of grades, reflecting the absorptive power behind the market, for it would not have been unnatural had some easing developed owing to the record-breaking volume of the weed sold. Prices ran as high as $21 per hundred pounds and crop averages touched $17.75.

In the way of new Burley common red trash and low lugs advanced ¼c during the week. Common and medium red leaf were marked up from ¼c to ½c, while good leaf and fine leaf, both red and colory, met a stronger demand, but were not quotably higher. Advances of ¼c to ½c were recorded for colory smokers, strippers and fancy bright grades. In fact, there was no kind nor grade of new Burley but what was eagerly taken. Only forty-three hogsheads of old Burley were offered. The quality was fair and values were a shade higher.

In the line of dark tobaccos, air-cured goods composed most of the 758 hogsheads offered. There was a stronger demand for rehandling grades, and week-end prices were a shade higher. Manufacturing types of leaf met with keen competition and generally sold at outside quotations. There was a fair sprinkling of fired or export leaf, which was of only fair quality, but prices ruled firm. Trash and common lugs were a few bids higher, while a better demand was noticeable for medium and good lugs. Only fourteen hogsheads of old dark were put on the auction block. There was little outside of low grades and there was no perceptible change in prices.

During the week ended yesterday sales totaled 4,681 hogsheads—4,472 by auction and 209 privately—as compared with 3,868 in the corresponding week last year, 4,740 in 1906 and 2,958 in 1905. In the six sales days this year 6,514 hogsheads were disposed of against 5,746 hogsheads in the first seven days of 1907. To date the new crop has sold to the extent of 15,965 hogsheads, as compared with 12,835 of the 1906 crop to this date a year ago. Of this week's sales 3,665 hogsheads were new Burley, 43 old Burley, 758 new dark and 215 old dark. Only 6 per cent. of the Burley sales by auction was rejected; 17 per cent. of the dark sales was rejected, making the percentage of rejections for the total auction sales 8 per cent. as compared with 14 per cent. in the corresponding week last year and 15 per cent. in 1906. Receipts during the week were 4,436 hogsheads against 4,104 last year and 4,034 in 1906.

Official Quotations.

The following are the revised quotations on leaf tobacco as compiled by the Committee on Quotations of the Louisville Leaf Tobacco Exchange for the week ending January 10, 1908:

1906 CROP.

	BURLEY. Dark Red.	BURLEY. Bright Red.
Trash (gr'n or mixed)	$7 00@ 8 00	$8 00@ 8 50
Trash (sound)	8 00@ 8 50	8 50@ 9 00
Common lugs	8 50@ 9 00	9 00@10 00
Medium lugs	9 00@10 00	10 00@11 00
Good lugs	10 00@10 50	11 00@12 00
Common leaf (short)	9 50@10 25	10 50@11 25
Common leaf	10 50@11 50	11 50@12 00
Medium leaf	11 50@12 00	12 50@14 50
Good leaf	13 00@14 50	15 00@17 00
Fine and selections	15 00@16 00	18 00@20 00

	BURLEY. Colory.
Trash (green or mixed)	$9 00@ 9 50
Trash (sound)	9 50@10 50
Common lugs	11 00@12 00
Medium lugs	12 50@13 50
Good lugs	14 00@16 00
Common leaf (short)	11 50@12 50
Common leaf	13 00@13 50
Medium leaf	14 00@16 00
Good leaf	16 50@18 00
Fine and selections	19 00@25 50

	DARK. Mfg.
Trash (green or mixed)	$6 00@ 6 50
Trash (sound)	6 50@ 7 25
Common lugs	7 50@ 7 75
Medium lugs	7 75@ 8 50
Good lugs	8 50@ 9 00
Common leaf (short)	8 50@ 9 50
Common leaf	9 50@10 00
Medium leaf	10 50@11 00
Good leaf	11 00@12 00
Fine and selections	12 00@13 00

	DARK. Rehandling.	DARK. Export.
Trash (gr'n or mixed)	....	$6 00@ 6 25
Trash (sound)	....	6 50@ 6 75
Common lugs	....	6 75@ 7 25
Medium lugs	....	7 50@ 8 00
Good lugs	$8 00@ 8 50	8 00@ 8 50
Common leaf (short)	8 50@ 9 50	8 50@ 9 50
Common leaf	9 00@10 00	9 50@10 50
Medium leaf	10 00@10 50	10 75@11 75
Good leaf	10 50@11 00	12 00@13 00
Fine and selections	11 00@11 50	13 00@15 00

1907 CROP.

	BURLEY. Dark Red.	BURLEY. Bright Red.
Trash (gr'n or mixed)	$6 75@ 7 25	$7 50@ 8 25
Trash (sound)	7 50@ 8 00	8 50@ 8 75
Common lugs	8 25@ 8 75	9 00@10 00
Medium lugs	9 00@ 9 50	10 00@10 50
Good lugs	9 50@10 50	10 50@11 50
Common leaf (short)	9 00@ 9 50	10 00@11 00
Common leaf	9 50@10 50	11 00@12 00
Medium leaf	11 00@11 50	12 00@13 50
Good leaf	12 00@13 00	14 00@16 00
Fine and selections	14 00@15 00	17 00@19 00

	BURLEY. Colory.
Trash (green or mixed)	$8 50@ 9 00
Trash (sound)	9 50@10 00
Common lugs	10 50@11 00
Medium lugs	11 00@12 00
Good lugs	12 50@15 50
Common leaf (short)	11 00@12 00
Common leaf	12 00@13 50
Medium leaf	13 50@15 50
Good leaf	16 00@17 00
Fine and selections	18 00@22 00

	DARK. Mfg.
Trash (green or mixed)	$5 00@ 5 25
Trash (sound)	5 25@ 5 75
Common lugs	6 00@ 6 25
Medium lugs	6 50@ 7 00
Good lugs	7 00@ 8 00
Common leaf (short)	8 00@ 8 50
Common leaf	8 50@ 9 50
Medium leaf	9 50@10 25
Good leaf	10 50@11 00
Fine and selections	11 00@12 25

	DARK. Rehandling.	DARK. Export.
Good lugs	$7 00@ 8 00	....
Common leaf (short)	7 00@ 7 50	....
Common leaf	8 00@ 8 50	....
Medium leaf	9 00@ 9 50	....
Good leaf	10 00@10 50	....
Fine and selections	10 50@11 75	....

N. B.—Unsound or defective in condition, length or color, or mixed packages, from 1c to 3c lower.

Weekly Report.

The following is the report of the Louisville Leaf Tobacco Exchange for the week and year to January 10, 1908, as furnished by R. B. Green, the secretary:

	Hhds.
Auction sales	4,472
Private sales	209
Total for the week	4,681
January 1 to date	6,514

	Week.	Year.
Year 1907	3,868	5,746
Year 1906	4,740	9,978
Year 1905	2,958	5,899

CLASSIFICATION OF THIS WEEK'S SALES.

	Old crps.	1907 crp.	Total.
Burley	43	3,665	3,708
Dark	215	758	973
Totals	258	4,423	4,681

CLASSIFICATION OF SALES JANUARY 1 TO DATE.

	Old crps.	1907 crp.	Total.
Burley	60	5,076	5,136
Dark	338	1,040	1,378
Totals	398	6,116	6,514

CLASSIFICATION OF SALES TO SAME DATE IN

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Burley	4,805	7,585	4,429
Dark	941	2,393	1,460
Totals	5,746	9,978	5,899

COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS YEARS' SALES.

	1908.	1907.	1906.
Total sales of new crop to date	15,965	12,835	18,966
Sales of new crop to date, original inspection	15,106	11,872	17,861

REJECTIONS.

	1908.	1907.	1906.
Rejections this week	343	585	711
Percentage of rejections to auction sales	8	14	15
Rejections Jan. 1 to date	513	820	1,147

RECEIPTS.

	1908.	1907.	1906.
Receipts this week	4,436	4,104	4,034
Receipts Jan. 1 to date	5,733	5,255	7,675

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

Saturday Evening, Jan. 11.—Again this week the New York bank statement more than fulfilled the most sanguine expectations. The deficit was not only entirely wiped out, but a surplus was established of $6,084,050, which compares with a surplus of only $8,640,700 on the corresponding day a year ago. This gratifying result was accomplished through a shrinkage in loans of $15,722,200 and an increase in cash of $18,389,900. The following table shows the decrease in loans for the past five weeks. The maximum of loans during the panic was $1,198,078,500 on November 30:

1907.	Loans.	Decrease.
December 7	$1,186,395,600	$11,682,900
December 14	1,175,027,900	11,367,700
December 21	1,165,446,800	9,581,100
December 28	1,147,694,400	17,752,400
1908.		
January 4	1,132,871,800	14,822,600
January 11	1,117,149,600	15,722,200
Total decrease		$80,928,900

The following table shows the changes in the deficit and in the per cent. of reserve to deposits since October 19:

Week Ended 1908.	Deficit.	Per Cent. Reserve.
January 11	*$6,084,050	25.58
January 4	1,509,550	23.91
1907.		
December 28	20,170,350	23.07
December 21	31,751,000	22.00
December 14	40,101,175	21.24
December 7	46,210,850	20.70
November 30	52,989,425	20.11
November 23	54,103,600	19.98
November 16	53,666,950	20.27
November 9	51,924,625	20.70
November 2	38,838,825	21.30
October 26	1,233,300	24.88

*Surplus.

New York reported large receipts from the interior, liberal depositing by timid depositors who withdrew their money during the excitement and redepositing of money received in January dividend disbursements. New York expects very large receipts during the remainder of January and probably February. The necessities of the United States Treasury, however, may lead to the recall of a considerable amount of United States deposits during the next month or two, which would offset partially receipts of currency from the interior. The rapid accumulation of money is going on not only at New York, but at all reserve cities. It is the aftermath of all panics and the bankers will soon have the problem of how to employ funds to advantage confronting them. During the week call rates gradually worked easier, touching 2 per cent., and time rates receded to 6 per cent. The improvement in the New York money market reflects the improvement in the general situation and the improvement in England, France, Germany and other leading foreign countries.

The feature of the week in foreign monetary affairs was the reduction in the minimum discount rate by the Bank of France to 3½ per cent. This action was taken after two months' experience of a 4 per cent. rate, the highest since 1899, when 4½ per cent. was necessitated by the South African war disturbances. That was the top figure since 1881, when 5 per cent. was in force for several months. While the Bank of England did not reduce its 6 per cent. discount rate, it issued a remarkable report. Within the space of one week the percentage of reserve increased from 39.97 to 48.15 per cent., or 8.18 per cent. This reveals how sharp an effect dear money has had upon British trade. The Imperial Bank of Germany was able to report an increase in cash of $13,500,000 and a substantial curtailment of its loans and circulation.

Local money conditions continued to work toward ease. Banks gained heavily in deposits both by counter transactions and in remittances from out-of-town correspondents. The Collector of Internal Revenue was notified that checks on city banks would be accepted for Government deposits. Clearing-house certificates, which have only been used between banks, were nearly all retired and the payment of balances in cash was begun. Bankers were more disposed to extend accommodations to borrowers, and a fair business was done at 6 per cent. New York exchange ruled at par.

The report of the Clearing-house to-day was as follows:

Day's clearing	$1,864,067
Balance	174,908
Week's clearing	11,575,058
Corresponding week last year	14,938,109
Balances for week	1,087,605

The local security market developed considerable life during the week, especially along the line of bonds and dividend-paying stocks. Bond transactions were in large volume and prices advanced sharply and a fair business was done in stocks. The growing ease of money, with the outlook for an abundance of funds within a month or so, was the chief factor influencing the demand for investment issues. The demand for money for commercial purposes promises to be very light for some time, and this means that banks in order to prosper must look to other fields in which to employ their funds, and it is generally conceded high-class securities offer the best results. Hence they are inclined to encourage their customers to invest in such securities and to do likewise themselves. A contributing factor to the better investment demand was the higher New York stock and bond market, which was due largely to the ease in the monetary situation. The supply of old-line bonds was completely cleaned up during the week, bids of 5@7 points higher than ten days or two weeks ago failing to attract offerings. Substantial advances were scored by Louisville Railway 5s, L., H. and St. L. 5s, East St. Louis and Suburban 5s, Rochester Railway and Light 5s, and several other issues of the more strictly investment class, and by St. Louis United Railways 4s and International Traction 4s of the semi-speculative class. Of the higher class of stocks Louisville Bridge, Louisville Traction preferred and several outside issues were appreciably higher. Trading at the Stock Exchange was confined chiefly to Louisville Traction common and Springfield Railway and Light. Louisville Traction common continued in good demand and steadily advanced to 81 bid, with the demand larger than the offerings. There seems to be no doubt but what the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. will be paid on April 1. Springfield came to life after lying dormant for many months. It first sold at 65, but a bid of 68 failed of execution at the Stock Exchange to-day. The margin of earnings above the present rate of dividend on Springfield leads many shrewd traders to the belief that the dividend may be raised to a 5 per cent. rate during the current year. Over 7 per cent. was earned on the stock during the past year. St. Louis United Railways preferred was absorbed on a large scale and closed the week at an advance of 4 points. St. Louis United Railways common was stronger. The continued heavy gains in earnings by the Portland Railway, Light and Power Company attracted attention to the company's securities, especially the common stock. While railroad earnings are falling off rather sharply, traction and lighting earnings are either holding up or showing gains, and the preference of Louisville investors for the securities of traction and lighting companies bids fair to result in better returns than are probable from many other lines.

At the Stock Exchange to-day Louisville Traction common was wanted in a ten-share lot at $1, in a twenty-five-share lot at 80⅝ and in a ten-share lot at 80½ and was offered in a twenty-five-share lot at 82¾. Two shares of the preferred sold at 103½ and 104¼ was bid for fifty shares. Springfield was 68 bid for ten shares, fifty offered at 68 and 67 bid for fifty. For any part of $6,000 Louisville Railway 5s 104½ and interest was bid, $1,000 were offered at 105, 104⅝ was bid for $1,000 and $1,000 sold at 104¾. For $5,000 City 3½s of 1923 or 1928 98¼ and interest was bid. City 4s, sewer, of 1946, were $5,000 offered at 99½ and interest. A bid for 88¾ and interest was made for $1,000 City 3½s of 1943. Twenty shares of Louisville Gas were offered at 120 ex-dividend. A bid of 51 was made for ten shares of Louisville Tobacco Warehouse common. Ten shares of Rochester Railway and Light preferred were offered at 83½. For ten shares of Toledo 11¼ was bid.

St. Louis United Railways common closed in St. Louis at 24¼ to 24½, the preferred at 63 to 64 and the 4 per cent. bonds at 77½ to 78. Kansas City Railway and Light common was quoted in Chicago at 40 and 45, with sales at 41. Detroit was quoted in New York at 39½ bid and 45 asked; Standard Oil at 470 to 480; Subway at 17½ to 18 and Giroux at 3⅛ to 3¼.

The following are the latest bid and asked prices made for securities on the Stock Exchange:

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Birmingham Ry. and Light 4½s	...	*88
Chattanooga Railway 5s	†97	100
City 4s, Sewer, 1946	...	*99½
City 4s, 1910	...	*99
City 5s, old L., 1911	*102	105
City 4s, Mun. imp., 1923	*98¼	101
City 4s, Mun. imp., 1928	*98¾	101
City 4s, Parks, 1930	...	...
City 4s, refunding, 1937	...	*103
City 3½s, refunding, 1940	...	*95
City 3½s, refunding, 1941	...	*95
City 3½s, refunding, 1943	*88¾	90½
City 3s, sewer and Parks, 1941	...	*85
Dallas Electric 5s	...	*95½
East St. Louis and Suburban 5s	*93¾	95
Fayette Home Telephone	...	84¾
Houston Electric 5s	...	*95
Knoxville Ry. and Light 5s	...	91
Louisville Home Telephone 5s	...	*72
Louisville St. Ry. 4½s	*94	98½
Louisville St. Ry. 5s	*101¼	...
L., H. and St. L. 1st mor. 5s	*†105½	106½
Memphis St. Ry. 5s	86	99
Nashville Ry. and Light 5s	...	99
New Orleans Ry. and Light 4½s	67½	74
New Albany St. Ry. 5s	...	*97
Pascagoula St. Ry. and P. 5s	...	*91
Paducah Trac. and Light 5s	...	*90
Rochester Ry. and Light 5s	*†93	94¾
Springfield Ry. and Light 5s	*88	95
St. Joseph Ry., L., H. and P. 5s	*93	95
Seattle Electric 5s	...	*99
Savannah Electric 5s	...	*96
Wash., Alex. and Mt. Vernon 5s	*92	100
West Penn Rys. 5s	...	*95

*Sells with interest. †Less than $1,000.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
American National Bank	...	144
Bank of Commerce	...	†175
B. F. Avery & Sons com	90	107
B. F. Avery & Sons pref	100	...
Birmingham Ry. and Light com	...	80
Birmingham Ry. and Light pref	...	95
Bourbon Stock Yards	...	90
Citizens' National Bank	...	208
Columbia Trust Co	...	130
Central Home Telephone	...	12
Chattanooga Railway com	35	40
Chattanooga Railway pref	77	80
Col'bus, Dela. and Marion Ry	...	34
Dallas Electric com	35	45
Dallas Electric pref	...	76
E. St. Louis and Suburban com	...	49
E. St. Louis and Suburban pref	74	76
Evansville Light com	...	42
Evansville Light pref	87	89
First National Bank	...	160
Fayette Home Telephone	...	26
Federal Chemical com	45	50
Federal Chemical pref	...	100
Fidelity Trust Co	315	340
German Bank	385	...
German Insurance Bank	385	425
German Security Bank	174	176½
Grand Rapids com	...	72½
Grand Rapids pref	...	78
Houston Electric com	...	42
Houston Electric pref	...	90
Kentucky Wagon Works	151½	158
Knoxville Ry. and Light com	...	54
Knoxville Ry. and Light pref	...	90
Lexington and Interurban Rys	9½	11½
Louisville and Eastern com	†19	20
Louisville and Eastern pref	74¾	76
Louisville National Banking Co	139	148½
Louisville Title Co	99¾	102½
Louisville Bridge stock	137	139
Louisville Gas stock	...	120
Louisville Heating com	50	56
Louisville Heating pref	79½	84
Louisville Home Telephone	40	45
Louisville Tob. W. H. Co. com	51	55
Louisville Tob. W. H. Co. pref	...	125
Louisville Traction com	81	82¾
Louisville Traction pref	104¼	...
Louisville Trust Co	170	185
Mayfield Woolen Mills com	...	...
Mayfield Woolen Mills pref	...	100
Michigan Light com	...	87½
Michigan Light pref	...	100
Merchants' Ice and Cold Storage	...	95
Memphis St. Ry. com	...	67½
Memphis St. Ry. pref	...	72½
National Bank of Kentucky	...	†194½
Nashville Ry. and Light com	...	30
Nashville Ry. and Light pref	...	70
New Albany St. Ry. pref	85	...
New Galt House com	26	40
New Galt House pref	95	†99
New Orleans Ry. and Light com	10	12
New Orleans Ry. and Light pref	37	40
Northern Texas Electric com	39	42½
Northern Texas Electric pref	80	82½
Norfolk Ry. and Light	...	17
Paducah Trac. and Light com	...	20
Paducah Trac. and Light pref	...	75
Peoria Light com	...	45
Peoria Light pref	...	90
Rochester Railway pref	90	†92½
Rochester Ry. and Light pref	...	83½
Rehm-Zeiher Co. pref	100	102
Springfield Ry. and Light	*68	68
St. Joseph L., H. and P. com	...	37½
St. Joseph L., H. and P. pref	...	77½
Southern National Bank	...	148
Stock Yards Bank	125	127
Seelbach Realty com	100	...
Seelbach Realty pref	...	...
Seattle Electric com	...	82
Seattle Electric pref	87½	91
Savannah Electric com	14	15
Savannah Electric pref	...	87½
Third National Bank	91	105
Turner, Day & Woolworth com	...	106
Turner, Day & Woolworth pref	125	...
Toledo Rys. and Light	11¼	12
Union National Bank	229	232
United States Trust Co	110	115
United Railways Invest. com	13	15
United Railways Invest. pref	30	35
Washington, Alex. and Mt. V	57	60
West Penn Rys. com	†30	35
West Penn Rys. pref	†66	72½
Western National Bank	...	100

†Less than ten shares. *Different sized lots.

Unlisted Securities.

The following are the bid and asked quotations for unlisted securities quoted by brokers:

	Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo Railway Crosstown 5s	*103	104½
Buffalo Crosstown consol. 5s	*103¼	105
Central Passenger Ry. 6s (1905)	*100	...
Detroit United Railway	39½	45
Henderson Bridge 6s	*105	106
Independent L. D. T. and T. 5s	...	*63
International Traction com	30	37
International Traction pref	...	65
International Traction 4s	62	64
J. M. and I. second mor. 7s	*103	105
Kentucky Title Savings Bank	130	...
Kansas City Ry. and Light com	40	45
Kentucky Title Co	140	...
Ky. Title Co. Real Estate 5s	*100	105
K. and I. Bridge first mor. 5s	*99½	101
L'ville and Sou. Ind. Trac. com	...	80
L., C. and L. new 4½s	*102½	104
L. and N. unified 4s	96	97
L. and N. collateral trust 4s	90	91½
Louisville Ry. 6s (due 1909)	*100	...
Louisville Ry. 6 p.c. notes (1910)	*100	101
Louisville Title Co. R. E. bonds	100	104
Louisville Water Co. 4s	*100	100½
Milwaukee Electric pref	...	*108
Milwaukee Electric 5s	*103	104
Portland Ry., Light and P. com	...	53
Portland Ry., Light and P. pref	...	82½
Puget Sound Electric com	...	53
Rochester Railway 1st con. 5s	*103	104¾
Rochester Ry. second mor. 5s	*100	102
St. Louis United Railways com	24¼	24½
St. Louis United Railways pref	63	64
St. Louis United Railways 4s	77½	78
Springfield Railway first 5s	...	*102
Chicago Subway	17½	18
Tri-City Railway and Light com	...	30
Union Depot Ry. St. Louis 6s	*108	110
Waterworks Co. 2d mor. 5s	*100	104

*With interest.

Stock Exchange Sales.

The following were the sales at to-day's session of the Stock Exchange:

$1,000 Louisville Railway 5s *104¾
2 shares Louisville Traction pref... 103½

*And interest.

Net changes in active issues on the New York Stock Exchange for the week were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Allis Chal.	⅝	Interboro Met.	¼
Amal. Copper	1¾	Do. pref.	2⅜
Am. Can.	⅛	Int. Paper pref.	2⅝
Do. pref.	4	Int. Pump	1⅞
Am. C. & F. pref.	½	Do. pref.	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	3⅜	Iowa Cent.	⅛
Am. Loco.	¾	L. and N.	1½
Do. pref.	1	M., K. and T.	½
Am. Smelters	4⅝	Mex. Cent.	1¼
Do. pref.	1¾	Mo. Pacific	1½
Am. Steel F.	¼	Nat. Enamel	¼
Do. pref.	1	Nat. Lead	1¼
Am. Sugar	3¾	N. Y. Central	4⅜
Am. Tobacco pref.	2	Nor. Pacific	2½
Anaconda	1⅞	North Am.	8½
Atchison	⅝	Ont. and West.	1¼
B. & O.	5⅝	Pacific Mail	2½
Biscuit	1¼	Pullman	5¼
B. R. T.	2⅝	Pennsylvania	2⅞
Can. Pacific	1	People's Gas	4⅝
Cent. Leather	1⅜	Pressed Steel	¼
Do. pref.	4	Do. pref.	2
Ches. and Ohio	½	Ry. Springs	1
Chi. and N.	13⅝	Reading	9¼
C., C., C. & S. L.	1	Republic I. and S.	1½
Col. F. and I.	1¾	Do. pref.	2
Col. Sou.	1¼	Rubber	3¼
Do. 1st pref.	1⅞	Do. pref.	8¾
Do. 2d pref.	⅝	St. Paul	8⅝
Cons. Gas	7	Sou. Pacific	2⅝
Corn Prod.	2⅝	Texas Pacific	½
Do. pref.	5	Toledo Street, Light and Water pref.	1⅝
Dist. Sec.	1⅞	Union Pacific	5¼
Del. and Hud.	1½	Cast Iron P. pref.	2⅞
Erie	¼	U. S. Steel	1½
Gen. Elec.	4⅝	Do. pref.	4⅝
Gt. Nor. pref.	4¼	W. U. Tel.	3¼
Gt. N. Ore. ctfs.	1	Westinghouse	4½
Ice Securities	¼		
Illinois Cent.	2		

DECLINED.

Am. Car and F.	⅛	N. and W.	½
Atlantic C. L.	⅜	Rock Island	½
Chi., Gt. W.	2½	Do. pref.	½
Do. pref. B.	1	St. L. and San F. 2d pref.	½
Denver	⅛	Southern Ry.	1⅝
Int. Paper	¼	T., St. L. and W.	¼
Do. pref.	2⅞	U. S. C. I. P.	⅝
K. C. Sou.	¾		
Do. pref.	¼		

STEADY.

Erie 1st pref. ....34 | P., C., C. & St. L..62

Last week stocks stood as follows: Advanced 65, declined 13, steady 8. This week stocks stand as follows: Advanced 78, declined 16, steady 2.

The American Cities Railway and Light Company reports the following gross earnings for 1906 and 1907, with increases in 1907 over 1906 and 1906 over 1905:

		Increase over previous year.	Pct.
Birmingham—1907	$1,485,605	$162,464	12
Birmingham—1906	1,323,141	218,845	20
Memphis—1907	1,597,083	175,329	12
Memphis—1906	1,421,754	324,932	29
Knoxville—1907	381,851	51,825	15
Knoxville—1906	330,033	74,291	29
Little Rock—1907	420,227	65,209	18
Little Rock—1906	355,018	25,423	8
Am'n Cities—1907	$3,884,577	$454,528	13
Am'n Cities—1906	3,429,949	644,513	23

The Rochester Railway and Light Company has declared an initial dividend of 5 per cent. on its common stock, all of which is held by the New York Central. The New York Central took it over in the spring of 1906 at $125 per share.

Checks for the semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. have been mailed to stockholders of the Louisville Gas Company.

The annual report of the St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company for the year 1907 shows increases of 4.1 per cent. in gross earnings, of 3.5 per cent. in operating expenses and of 4.8 per cent. in net earnings, and the percentage of operating expenses 50.80, against 51.07 in 1907. Fixed charges are not shown. In 1906 fixed charges increased $3,340, and a similar increase last year would make them $230,000, which amount deducted from the net earnings leaves an amount equal to 5 per cent. on the preferred and 3.17 per cent. on the $3,500,000 common stock. In 1906 2.65 per cent. was shown for the common. The statement follows:

	1907.	Inc.
December—		
Gross earnings	$74,172	*$975
Operating expenses	36,169	781
Net earnings	$38,003	*$1,756
Fiscal year:		
Gross earnings	$870,285	$35,847
Operating expenses	442,268	15,463
Net earnings	$428,017	$20,382

*Decrease.

The remarkable increase in the Bank of England reserve and the reduction in the Bank of France's rate, in connection with the declining interest rates in New York, and the return of hoarded and other money to the financial centers, are strictly in line with the law of panics, says the Wall Street Journal. First expansion, then stringency, followed by crisis and crash, leading to contraction, abnormal accumulations of money and declining interest rates. The last panic is traveling over the same road traveled by its predecessors.

WALL STREET BRIEFS.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have bought the recently authorized $30,000,000 New York Central equipment notes.

Pennsylvania will do no financing this year until better market conditions are established.

Sales of stocks on Friday largest since October 22.

Easy money bringing better consumers' inquiry for copper.

London expects to lose gold heavily to South America and has lost $5,000,000 so far this week.

Seventy-six roads for November show average net decrease 11.32 per cent. and for five months decrease 2.86 per cent.

Twelve Industrials declined .49 per cent. Friday.

Twenty active Railroads declined .83 per cent. Friday.

MARKET LETTERS.

New York.—The extraordinary bank statement, wiping out the deficit and bringing about a surplus reserve of $6,084,000, compared with a deficit of $11,000,000 a week ago, was responsible for the strong closing of stocks, although the report did not come out until after the close. Its contents, of course, was known to bankers, and they bought high-grade issues. This change in the banking situation in such a short time will stimulate a confidence on the part of the public, and we think stocks will work a good deal higher in the near future. Of course, we will see setbacks. Use these chances for buying the best stocks. We concede that poor railroad earnings will be offset by the increase in idle money, which will be released from business. This must be invested. It will go largely into bonds. A broader bond market will be followed by a higher level of stocks.—(C. I. Hudson & Co. to S. C. Henning & Co.

New York.—A generally firmer tone prevailed in the stock market this morning on a much reduced volume of business. Professional traders were the principal buyers and caused substantial gains throughout the list. The denial of the receivership story was reflected in a sharp advance in Southern Railway common and preferred stock. The market continued to display strength to the end of the session and final prices were about the best for the day.—(A. O. Brown & Co. to Hunt, Bridgeford & Co.

New York.—The past week saw another demonstration of what can be done by the strong monied interests when they combine to make the market. In the face of some very disquieting reports and two railroad receiverships, this clique succeeded in steadily advancing prices all along the line. Up to the present time the public has hesitated about getting into the market and has only ventured in a little ways, but if the banking clique continue their operations without serious setback the public will begin to buy more freely in the next two weeks, and then the clique that is now bulling the market can unload at a nice profit. It remains to be seen whether the market will be strong enough to pull itself up after the sustaining hands have been withdrawn. For the present we think stocks a purchase, but as we have said before, we would protect every purchase with a stop loss order, and accept moderate profits, with a view to replacing on dips.—(T. A. McIntyre & Co. to E. E. Paine & Co.

New York.—The action of the market to-day was suggestive of a bear panic. The publication of the bank statement after the close seemed to justify the urgent short covering which has taken place in the last few days, as the reserve deficit has been entirely eliminated. Pools are becoming active in specialties, especially in those in which a large short interest is outstanding, and it is not unlikely that higher prices will be witnessed. However, considerable discretion should be used in making purchases at this level.—(W. L. Lyons & Co.

New York.—The great volume of buying was not seen until the last half hour, when through the most strenuous efforts of the bull crowd stocks really began to boom. The leaders, Union Pacific, Amalgamated Copper and Reading, were put around the high levels of yesterday morning on large transactions. We look for a continuation of the present advance.—(J. S. Bache & Co. to Washington Flexner & Co.

New York.—The day's market was in effect a repetition of that of the past few days, namely, a healthy class of buying and accumulation of stocks on the part of the strong interests. The strength of such stocks as St. Paul and Northwestern was a notable feature, the rise being augmented by the same class of buying mentioned above, and, of course, helped along by the retirement of short contracts. The railroads generally share in the improvement, speculation on the rise appears to be broadening out. The fact that the New York Central requirements have been taken care of and the semi-official announcement that the Pennsylvania Railroad will not do new financing this year, of course, are in themselves very strong bull factors. The fact of the matter is, the market is discounting improved conditions throughout the country generally, and will in all likelihood continue to do so. We continue to favor the long side.—(Miller & Co. to John L. Dunlap.

New York.—The market closed strong and active, with heavy buying for both short and long account. The bank statement was excellent and will give further encouragement to the general financial situation.—(Kelley, Miller & Co. to Almstedt Bros.

New York.—St. Paul was a leader in the day's trading and ran up about 4 points. We have for some time past thought this stock was intrinsically one of the cheapest on the list and entitled to better figures. It has moved up easily of late on what appeared to be investment buying. The character of the market continues to be governed by the more optimistic feeling created through the rapid improvement in the money situation.—(Post & Flagg to John W. & D. S. Green.

STOCK MARKET REVIEW.

New York, Jan. 11.—Money on call nominal. Time loans firm; sixty and ninety days 6 per cent.; six months 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6¾@7½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.8540@4.8550 for demand and at $4.8125@4.8185 for sixty-day bills; commercial bills $4.81@4.81¼. Bar silver 55⅛c. Mexican dollars 43⅝c. Government bonds steady; railroad bonds irregular.

Speculative operators in stocks to-day seemed to hesitate between two opinions of the immediate outlook for values with the result that the market was somewhat restricted in volume and irregular in price movement until the final uprush caused by the bank statement. There was some arrest to the reactionary tendency, which had become rather violent yesterday when fears became prevalent of further railroad receiverships in view of the unsupported state of the Southern Railway securities.

Denials of the rumors of a proposed receivership were had from official sources which quieted uneasiness on the subject to some extent. A special and urgent demand for St. Paul, which was unexplained by any news development, was a conspicuous sustaining influence in the market. On the other hand, there was a disposition manifest to continue the taking of profits when the market showed strength sufficient to absorb sales. Prices in consequence wavered occasionally.

A good impression was made by authoritative intimations given out in mercantile circles of an adjustment effected in affairs of important retail dry goods establishments in the city which insure ample provision for their

financial needs. The depressing influence of rumors on the subject, which have continued prevalent, was thus definitely eliminated. The marking up of Baltimore and Ohio was a reflection of the maintenance of the 6 per cent. dividend rate.

An inkling of the extraordinary character of the bank statement apparently reached the floor of the Stock Exchange before its appearance on the tape, which was after trading for the day had ceased, and the buoyant closing was the consequence. The hope has been entertained, but with reserve, that this week might see the deficit in the reserve of the New York banks reduced to insignificant proportions or wiped out. The re-establishment of a comfortable surplus of upward of $6,000,000, however, exceeds the expectation of even the hopeful class. The $18,309,000 gain in cash shows that the return of hoarded funds has been unexpectedly heavy. The large loan contraction indicates the progress making in the retirement of clearing-house certificates and also helped the effect of the cash gain on the proportionate showing of the reserve item.

Bank Clearings.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—(Special.)—Clearings for the week were $207,339,790, a decrease of $22,961,932 over the corresponding week last year. The average daily decrease, however, has been reduced from $10,000,000 to less than $4,000,000. Total balances $11,434,461, only $200,000 under the corresponding week last year. To-day's clearings $32,573,944; balances $1,887,313. New York exchange sold at par. Foreign exchange easier. Local money active at 6½@7 per cent.

St. Louis, Jan. 11.—(Special.)—Clearings $8,462,076; balances $857,756. Call money 6@7 per cent. New York exchange 50c discount bid, par asked.

Memphis, Jan. 11.—(Special.)—Clearings $1,804,822. Exchange par selling, buying nominal.

Cincinnati, Jan. 11.—(Special.)—Clearings $3,878,100. New York exchange 25c discount. Collateral loans 6 per cent. Discounts 6 per cent.

Weekly Bank Statement.

New York, Jan. 11.—The statement of clearing-house banks for the week shows that the banks hold $6,084,050 more than the requirements of the 25 per cent. reserve rule. This is an increase of $17,593,600 in the proportionate cash reserve as compared with last week, when there was a deficit of $11,509,550. The statement follows:

		Increase.
Loans	$1,117,149,600	*$15,722,200
Deposits	1,051,651,600	3,185,200
Circulation	72,266,300	*21,000
Legal tenders	62,264,300	3,778,300
Specie	206,732,500	14,611,600
Reserve	268,996,800	18,389,900
Reserve required	262,912,750	796,300
Surplus	6,084,050	17,593,600
Ex-U. S. deposits	24,377,225	16,809,075

*Decrease.

The Financier will say:

"The official statement of the New York associated banks last week showed the most gratifying and assuring exhibit of the entire extinction of the deficiency in reserve, disclosing a surplus of $6,084,050 on general deposits, and a surplus of $24,377,225, as compare computed on such deposits less those of public funds. The first deficiency indicated at the beginning of the crisis of 1907 was $1,233,300, October 26. This was later increased to $54,103,600 by November 23; from that maximum there was a more or less gradual reduction in this item to $11,509,550 January 4 this year, and this deficiency was as above noted changed to a substantial surplus in the statement of last week. It will be interesting to note that in the crisis of 1893 the first deficiency was shown July 8; the banks indicated a surplus of $2,966,375 on September 9, so that the visible traces of the panic of that year continued to be shown for nine weeks; such traces have been observed in the present crisis for eleven weeks. The exhibit of last week showed the surprising increase of $18,389,900 in cash; this seems to have been largely caused by the heavy remittances during the week by interior correspondents of New York banks to their reserve agencies, probably for the reinforcement of their previously greatly depleted reserves. Deposits were augmented $3,185,200 and the reserve requirements were increased $796,300, deducting which sum from the gain in cash left $17,593,600 as the increase in reserve to $6,084,050. Computed upon the basis of deposits less those of $73,172,700 public funds—which, it may be observed, were reduced three millions during the week through recalls thereof by the Secretary of the Treasury—the surplus is $24,377,225. Loans were contracted $15,722,200, probably reflecting retirements of clearing-house loan certificates. The detailed statement showing the condition of individual banks was not issued, it being desirable to withhold such statement until the loan certificates that have been emitted shall be fully retired; such retirement will most likely be effected this week."

Treasury Statement.

Washington, Jan. 11.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$263,409,855
Gold coin and bullion	39,944,420
Gold certificates	54,294,400

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

	Sales.	High-est.	Low-est.	Cl'sg Bid.
Adams Express	....	....	....	164
Amal. Copper	24,800	50¾	49⅛	50¾
Am. Car & F'dry.	2,800	31⅛	30¾	31⅜
Do preferred	....	....	....	89½-95
Am'n Cotton Oil	400	34⅜	34⅛	34
Do preferred	....	....	....	85
American Express	....	....	....	185-210
Am. H. and L. pf.	100	15	15	14¾
Am. Ice Securities	1,500	18	17⅞	17¾
Am'n Linseed Oil	....	....	....	8
Do preferred	....	....	....	20½-27
Am'n Locomotive	4,800	37½	37	36¾
Do preferred	100	87	87	87
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	24,900	77⅞	76⅛	77¼
Do preferred	700	95	95	95
Am. Sugar Ref'g.	6,800	110⅝	109	110
Am. Tob. pf. ctfs.	100	78	78	77¾
Ana. Mining Co.	2,900	31½	31	31⅛
Atchison	6,000	70⅝	68⅝	70⅛
Do preferred	....	....	....	85
Atl. Coast Line	200	70¾	70⅛	71½
B. and O.	4,700	88¾	85⅝	88½
Do preferred	....	....	....	80-83
Brooklyn Rapid T.	9,400	43⅝	41⅝	43¾
Canadian Pacific	1,200	158¾	157⅝	158⅝
Central of N. J.	500	181	178	180
C. and O.	500	31⅛	30⅝	31½
Chicago Gt. West.	1,000	5⅜	5⅛	5½
C. and N. W.	2,600	150⅜	144	151½
C., M. and St. P.	21,500	115⅛	111⅝	115
Chicago T. and T.	....	....	....	3-5
Do preferred	....	....	....	11-15
C.,C.,C. and St.L.	500	58	56⅞	58½
Col. Fuel and I.	300	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝
Col. and Southern	2,800	25⅞	24⅞	25⅝
Do 1st pref.	300	51½	51	51½
Do 2d pref.	....	....	....	48
Consolidated Gas	900	105⅜	103½	105⅛
Corn Prod. Ref'g.	900	13⅛	13	13⅛
Do preferred	200	62	61⅜	62½
Central Leather	900	18	17⅞	17⅞
Do preferred	500	80⅛	80	80⅞
Del. and Hudson	400	166⅜	166	166
D., L. and W.	....	....	....	485-510
D. and R. G.	200	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞
Do preferred	....	....	....	56-60
Dist. Securities	500	33⅞	32⅞	33⅞
Erie	800	16½	15⅞	16¼
Do 1st pref.	600	34	32⅞	34½
Do 2d pref.	....	....	....	23¾
Gen. Electric	400	120¼	119⅛	121½
Gt. Northern pref.	8,600	122⅝	120⅝	122⅝
Illinois Central	200	128	128	127
Internat'l Paper	200	9⅛	9	8¾
Do preferred	....	....	....	55-58
Internat'l Pump	900	16⅛	15⅛	15⅝
Do preferred	....	....	....	65
Iowa Central	600	11	11	10⅝
Do preferred	....	....	....	28-32
Interboro-Met.	500	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛
Do preferred	100	21	21	21
K. C. Southern	300	23	23	23
Do preferred	....	....	....	51⅛
L. and N.	500	96	94⅝	96
Mexican Central	4,400	16⅜	15⅜	16⅛
Minn. and St. L.	300	25⅛	25	24
M., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie	500	93½	91	91½
Do preferred	....	....	....	131
Missouri Pacific	3,300	43⅝	41½	41⅛
M., K. and T.	400	26	25⅞	26
Do preferred	200	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
National Lead	1,300	40⅞	40	41⅛
Nat. Ry. Mex. pf.	....	....	....	43
N. Y. Central	8,900	97⅝	94⅝	97⅛
N. Y., O. and W.	900	35⅛	34	35⅛
Norfolk and West.	100	64⅜	64⅛	64⅛
Do preferred	....	....	....	76-[illegible]
North American	200	54	54	53⅞
Northern Pacific	6,700	124⅛	122⅝	124⅜
Pacific Mail	600	28	25	28⅛
Pennsylvania	12,600	114	113⅛	114
People's Gas	100	86⅛	86⅛	87
P.,C.,C. and St. L.	....	....	....	65
Pressed Steel Car.	100	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜
Do preferred	....	....	....	71
Pullman Pal. Car.	100	152¼	152¼	152
Reading	76,200	107⅜	103⅝	107
Do 1st pref	100	81	81	80
Do 2d pref	100	81⅛	81⅛	81
Republic Steel	800	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Do preferred	400	69	68⅛	68⅝
Rock Island Co.	200	15	14⅞	15
Do preferred	700	29	28⅝	29⅛
St.L. & S.F. 2d pf	100	28⅜	28⅜	29⅛
St. L. Southwest	....	....	....	14⅛
Do preferred	....	....	....	32
Southern Pacific	9,600	75⅜	74⅝	75⅜
Do preferred	700	109⅛	109⅛	109
Southern Railway	11,100	11⅞	9⅞	11⅞
Do preferred	1,600	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
Sloss-Sh'f'ld Steel	....	....	....	38⅛
Texas and Pacific	....	....	....	19⅛
T., St. L. and W.	100	14⅞	14⅞	14½
Do preferred	300	37⅞	37	36⅛
Union Pacific	47,700	125	122⅛	124⅞
Do preferred	....	....	....	83⅛
U. S. Express	....	....	....	70-83
U. S. Realty	....	....	....	37-40
U. S. Rubber	400	24	23⅞	23⅛
Do preferred	200	87⅜	87	87⅛
U. S. Steel	36,600	28⅛	27⅛	27⅜
Do preferred	9,000	94	91⅞	93⅜
Va.-Car. Chemical	....	....	....	17⅛
Do preferred	200	90	90	89-93
Wabash	....	....	....	10
Do preferred	....	....	....	17⅛
Wells-Fargo Exp.	....	....	....	250-310
West'house Elec.	300	45⅛	44	47½-50
Western Union	100	58⅜	58⅛	58
W. and L. E.	....	....	....	7
Wisconsin Central	200	16	16	14⅛
Do preferred	....	....	....	38½-43

Total sales for the day, 591,300 shares.

U. S. BONDS.

New York, Jan. 11.—Bonds were irregular. Total sales (par value), $1,752,000. United States 4s registered have advanced ½ and the coupons 1½, while the 3s registered have declined ¼ per cent. on call during the week.

The following are the closing quotations on Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Refunding 2s, registered	104⅝	105¼
Do coupon	104½	105¼
3s, registered	100½	101½
Do coupon	101½	102¼
Small bonds	100½	...
New 4s, registered	119½	121½
Do coupon	120½	122
Panama 2s, registered	103½	...
Philippine 4s	...	110¼

FOREIGN FINANCIAL.

London, Jan. 11.—Money was fairly easy to obtain on the market to-day and discounts were quiet. On the Stock Exchange business was restricted by the approach of the settlement, while the appearance of new issues caused a general sagging tendency among British shares. Americans were uncertain. Yesterday's drop in Wall street caused a general marking down in quotations here, but the anticipation of a good bank statement in New York caused a moderate recovery and the market closed steady. Kaffirs were easy on the Randfontein new issue. Bullion amounting to £60,000 was taken into the Bank of England and £698,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America. Closing quotations: Consols 83 9-16; do for the account 83⅝; Anaconda 6½; Atchison 71⅛; do preferred 87¼; Baltimore and Ohio 88; Canadian Pacific 163¾; Chesapeake and Ohio 31¼; Chicago Great Western 5¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul 113; De Beers 13⅝; Denver and Rio Grande 20½; do preferred 59; Erie 16; do first preferred 34½; do second preferred 24; Grand Trunk 18⅝; Illinois Central 131; Louisville and Nashville 97; Missouri, Kansas and Texas 26¼; New York Central 97½; Norfolk and Western 65½; do preferred 83; Ontario and Western 35; Pennsylvania 58¼; Rand Mines 5⅞; Southern Railway 9⅞; do preferred 32; Southern Pacific 76⅜; Union Pacific 126⅛; do preferred 85; United States Steel 28¼; do preferred 94⅝; Wabash 10; do preferred 19; Amalgamated Copper 51. Bar silver steady at 25 9-16d per ounce. Money 3¾@4 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 4⅛ per cent.

Business on Stock Exchange this week did not expand to such an extent as had been hoped. The advent of cheaper money brought out a number of new issues which affected existing securities adversely and although there was a fair amount of investment buying of Colonial and other trustee stocks, the gilt-edged section of the market closed fractionally lower than last week. American rails experienced some rather sharp movements under professional operations. The business of yesterday carried prices of the Pacific stocks as well as Reading and Baltimore and Ohio several points above last Saturday's close, but to-day a setback occurred and quotations were left irregular. Compared to last week, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul were 5, Baltimore and Ohio, Reading and Union Pacific each 3 points higher, but Southern Pacific was 4 and Southern Pacific preferred 5 points lower. There was little public buying in this section during the week in spite of the improved monetary situation in the United States, it being generally thought that liquidation will go on for some time yet, while rumors regarding the financial created an unfavorable impression. Foreigners condition of the Southern Railway and Erie on the week moved generally upward on good support from the continent, and the reduction in the rate of discount of the Bank of France assisted in the week-end cheerfulness. Monetary conditions have improved considerably, not only here, but on the other markets, and this caused a sharp drop in discount rates which, followed by the reduction made by the Bank of France, created the firm belief that Germany will follow suit on Monday and the Bank of England next Thursday. The reserve of the Bank of England, which is now over £24,000,000, probably will be augmented by fresh gold arrivals and cash return from the country, but in some quarters it is considered imprudent further to reduce the bank's rate of discount pending formal announcement of the resumption of cash payments by the American banks.

Berlin, Jan. 11.—The tendency on the Boerse to-day was quieter, but prices were maintained. Exchange on London 20 marks 50⅝ pfgs. for checks. Discount rates: Short bills and three months' bills 5 per cent.

Paris, Jan. 11.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened heavy on the news from Morocco, but the closing was strong. Three per cent. rentes 94f 90c for the account. Exchange on London 25f 18½c for checks.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Saturday Evening, Jan. 11.—Prices of most leading articles of merchandise have been generally maintained during the past week, although some have declined, and the movement has been of only fair proportions. The pig iron market has been quiet, with prices steady. Dry goods have been quiet and somewhat easier, with a slight decline on many fabrics. Provisions have been quiet, with a decline in prices. Groceries have been in good demand and firm, with coffee and refined sugar unchanged. Business in hides and skins has begun to pick up, but prices are unchanged. Grain has shown some improvement. Prices have had an irregular tendency. Produce and poultry have been quiet. Prices are firm. Cotton has been fairly active, with prices firm. Iron and hardware have shown improvement.

(The following quotations represent the prices charged by wholesale dealers of this city.)

BEANS—North fancy Michigan $2.25; New York French red kidney fancies $2.60; California pink 4½c per lb.; Lima 9½c per lb.

BUTTER—Elgin 31c in 60-lb. tubs, 31½c in 30-lb. tubs; Elgin lb. prints 32c; renovated 28c in 60-lb. tubs, 28½c in 30-lb. tubs, 29c in prints.

CEMENT, LIME AND PLASTER—Portland cement $1.60@3.50 per bbl.; Louisville cement 72@80c per bbl.; lime 85c per bbl.; plaster Paris $1.65@2 per bbl.

FIELD SEED—Choice timothy $2.10@2.25 per bu.; clover $9.90@10.65 per bu.; orchard grass $2@2.10 per bu.; bluegrass, fancy $2.30; red top, fancy 9c per lb.; English bluegrass $2@2.10; rape 7@7½c per lb.

FOREIGN AND PACIFIC DRIED FRUITS—Currants, per lb. 10@11c; raisins, London layers, per box $1.85; Sultana raisins 12@13c per lb.; loose muscatels, in 50-lb. boxes 9@9½c; prunes, California, new 5½@9c; peaches 14c; pears 10@11c; figs, in layers, 7@13c; washed, fine, 1-lb. packages, $1.75 per dozen; pulled figs, fine, 1-lb. boxes, $1.75 per dozen; apricots 17c; dates, new Fard, 12-lb. boxes, 8c per lb.; evaporated apples 7½@8½c.

FLOUR—Minnesota patents $5.50@5.75 per bbl.; plain patents $5.25; straights $5; family $4.75; low grades $4.50; winter patents $5.25; winter straights $5@5.25; low grades $4; bolted meal $1.28 per 100 lbs.

MILL OFFAL—In carlots: Bran $24; shorts $24.50; shipstuffs $25. Prices are $1.50 per ton higher in bags.

NUTS—Almonds, Tarragona 16c per lb.; filberts, Sicily 12c; California walnuts, soft shell, No. 1 16c per lb.; Texas pecans, Jumbo 15c; large 11c; mixed nuts 13c per lb.; Brazil nuts 12c; peanuts, fancy H. P. green 7c; roasted 8c; chestnuts, imported, 7c; cocoanuts $4 per 100.

RICE—Louisiana, broken 4c per lb.; fancy 7c; Japan 5½c Carolina head 6½c; fancy Patna 6¼c.

SALT—Delivered in drayload lots: 7-bu. bbl. $1.35@1.45; 5-bu. bbl. $1.08@1.16; dairy salt $1.40@2.10 per bbl.; freezing salt in 200-lb. sacks, 70c per sack.

WINDOW GLASS—Discounts are now as follows from list October 1, 1905: Single 90 and 25 per cent.; double 90 and 30 per cent.

(The following quotations represent the prices paid by wholesale dealers of this city.)

DRIED FRUIT—Bright dried apples, large cuts 7c; good bright apples 6½c; medium cut 5½c; dark 4½@5c, according to quality. One-half peaches, sun-dried 7c.

FEATHERS—Prime white goose 47@48c per lb.; gray 40@42c; No. 1 old white 30@40c; No. 2 old white 26@33c; white duck 35@40c; old and mixed dark 15@25c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy $16@16.50; No. 2 timothy $14.50@15; No. 3 timothy $13@13.50; No. 1 clover mixed $14.50@15; No. 2 clover mixed $13@13.50; No. 1 clover $14.50@15; No. 2 clover $13@13.50; mixed and low grades $10.50@12.50; wheat and oats straw $6@6.50. On levee 50@75c per ton less.

ROOTS—Indiana ginseng, dry, fall-dug, $4.75@5.25 per lb.; Kentucky ginseng, dry, fall-dug, $4.75@5.25; "Golden Seal" yellow root, dry, $1.50; Seneca snake root, dry, prime, 35c; Virginia snake root, dry, prime, 25c; blood root, dry, prime, 5c; lady slipper, dry, prime, 10@15c; Mayapple, dry, prime, 5c. Dealers want ginseng off strings before shipped. All roots ought to be washed and well dried before shipped.

TALLOW—No. 1 4½@5c; No. 2 4@4½c.

GRAIN.

Saturday Evening, Jan. 11.—The local grain market this week has been very good and has shown some improvement over last week. Receipts and shipments have been good, and prices steady. Mills have been buying freely, getting most of their supplies from Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois.

WHEAT—	
No. 2 red and longberry	$1 03
No. 3 red and longberry	1 01
Rejected 2@8c less; on levee 1½c less.	
CORN—	
Old No. 3 white	67
Old No. 3 mixed	67
OATS—	
No. 3 white	53½
No. 2 mixed	52
RYE—	
No. 2 new Northwestern	93

The prices for wheat are those paid by dealers; the quotations for corn, oats and rye are selling prices.

PROVISIONS.

Saturday Evening, Jan. 11.—The provision trade this week has been quiet, with no improvement over last week. Collections have been fairly good. One or two articles are lower.

PROVISIONS — Hams—Choice sugar-cured light and special cure 11½@12c; heavy to medium 11¼c. Bacon—Clear rib sides 9½c; regular clear sides 9½c; breakfast bacon 16c; sugar-cured shoulders 8½c; bacon, extra 11c; bellies, light, 11c; heavy 11c. Lard—Prime steam in tierces 8½c; pure lard in tierces 9¼c, in tubs 10c; pure leaf lard in tierces 11c, in tubs 11¼c, in firkins 11¼c. Dried Beef—12c.

NEW YORK BOND SALES.

(Reported by John L. Dunlap.)

Albany and Susq. gold 3½s. $3,000 ... 94½
Am'n Cotton Oil 4½s. $2,000 ... 90
American Tobacco 4s. $6,000 ... 65¼
American Tobacco 6s. $12,000 ... 100; $8,000 ... 99½
Atchison conv. 4s. $10,000 ... 87¾
Atchison conv. 5s. $1,000 ... 97; $2,000 ... 96⅞
Atchison gen. 4s. $2,000 ... 98; $5,000 ... 97⅝
B. and O. 3½s. $8,000 ... 91
B. and O. 4s. $3,000 ... 98
B. and O. S-W. Div. 3½s. $5,000 ... 84⅛
B. R. T. 4s. $2,000 ... 67⅞; $62,000 ... 67
Buffalo Gas 5s. $5,000 ... 57
Cal. South. 1st rec'ts. $2,000 ... 103⅞; $5,000 ... 103⅝
Cen. Leather 20-year 5s. $2,000 ... 89¼; $7,000 ... 89
C. and O. 4½s. $5,000 ... 100
C., B. and Q. joint 4s. $2,000 ... 93⅞; $2,000 ... 93⅝
C., B. and Q. Ill. Div. 4s. $15,000 ... 96½
C., M. and St. P. C. P. 5s. $2,000 ... 108½
C., R. I. and P. R. R. 4s. $64,000 ... 62⅛
C., R. I. and P. ref. 4s. $6,000 ... 85¼; $5,000 ... 85⅛
C., R. I. and P. col. 5s. $5,000 ... 76⅛
C., C., C. and St. L. gen. 4s. $2,000 ... 95⅞
Col. Indus. 1st 5s. $30,000 ... 50; $1,000 ... 49½
Col. and Southern 4s. $13,000 ... 87
Col. and Southern 4½s. $6,000 ... 76⅛
Con. Gas conv. deb. 6s. $2,000 ... 107
D. and H. conv. 4s. $4,000 ... 97⅝; $5,000 ... 97½
Dist. Securities 5s. $1,000 ... 72; $2,000 ... 71½
Erie 1st con. ref. 7s. $1,000 ... 120
Erie conv. 4s, series A. $1,000 ... 58⅛
Erie conv. 4s, series B. $5,000 ... 55½
Erie gen. lien 4s. $1,000 ... 71
Erie prior lien 4s. $1,000 ... 85½
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s, 1st installment paid. $1,000 ... 107½
Hocking Valley 4½s. $2,000 ... 99½
Int.-Met. col. tr. 4½s. $20,000 ... 61; $10,000 ... 60⅝
Iowa Central 4s. $16,000 ... 74; $10,000 ... 73
Japan 4½s, 2d series. $20,000 ... 85
K. C., Ft. S. and M. 4s. $1,000 ... 70
K. C. Southern 3s. $2,000 ... 69½
L. S. and M. S. deb. 4s. $20,000 ... 92⅛
L. and N. col. 4s. $8,000 ... 90⅝; $10,000 ... 90⅛
Mexican Cen. con. 4s. $2,000 ... 76; $6,000 ... 75⅛
Mex. Cen. 1st income. $40,000 ... 16; $15,000 ... 15⅛
Mex. Cen. 2d income. $10,000 ... 11⅛; $7,000 ... 10½
M., K. and T. 2d 4s. $15,000 ... 84; $5,000 ... 83⅛
M., K. and T. s. f. 4½s. $10,000 ... 77; $10,000 ... 76⅛
N. Y., O. and W. 4s. $1,000 ... 96
N. and W. 4s. $1,000 ... 95
N. and W. conv. 4s. $10,000 ... 82⅛; $78,000 ... 82⅜
N. P. prior lien 4s. $1,000 ... 99⅛; $5,000 ... 99⅝
N. Y. City 4½s, 1957. $60,000 ... 105⅜; $105,000 ... 106
O. S. L. ref. 4s. $10,000 ... 88; $10,000 ... 87½
Penn. conv. 3½s. $3,000 ... 94; $11,000 ... 93½
Pa. cv. 1915 rec'ts 3½s. $10,000 ... 90¼; $8,000 ... 90⅛
Reading gen. 4s. $1,000 ... 94⅜; $4,000 ... 94⅜
Republic of Cuba 5s. $1,000 ... 103½; $4,000 ... 103
S. P. ref. 4s, T. ctfs. $17,000 ... 90; $1,000 ... 89¾
Southern Railway 5s. $1,000 ... 90; $30,000 ... 87
Third Avenue 4s. $15,000 ... 54⅛; $1,000 ... 54
Union Pacific 4s. $68,000 ... 99⅜
U. P. cv. 4s, full paid. $20,000 ... 83⅛; $52,000 ... 83⅝
U. S. Steel s. f. 5s. $27,000 ... 88⅛; $30,000 ... 87⅞
U. S. Steel s. f. 5s, reg. $10,000 ... 88
Va. R. R. ctf. 6s. $5,000 ... 124
Wabash 4s. $4,000 ... 46½
W. E. and M. conv. 4s. $2,000 ... 73; $7,000 ... 72
W. S. gold 1st 4s, reg. $1,000 ... 100; $1,000 ... 99⅞

Total sales (par value), $1,752,000.

MOVEMENT OF LEADING ARTICLES FOR ONE WEEK.

Louisville Board of Trade, Jan. 11, 1908.—Movement of leading articles by rail and river during the week ended January 10, 1908, and for the corresponding time last year:

ARTICLES.	Rec'd 1908.	Ship'd 1908.	Rec'd 1907.	Ship'd 1907.
Agricultural implements, pounds	98,850	1,341,685	466,550	1,761,090
Bagging, pounds	60,170	14,045	63,063	2,510
Boots and shoes, cases	1,561	685	2,122	1,375
Coffee, pounds	67,932	121,072	92,910	207,000
Cotton, bales	276	11	322	9
Flour, barrels	2,645	13,047	4,418	16,755
Furniture, pounds	91,900	300,135	223,840	447,905
Barley, bushels	....	....	31,500	....
Corn, bushels	143,965	85,698	408,210	207,620
Malt, bushels	4,415	6,050	18,600	5,855
Oats, bushels	83,900	84,688	66,450	40,025
Rye, bushels	1,400	8,100	76,900	21,150
Wheat, bushels	30,000	7,305	159,610	1,000
Hardware, packages	2,825	15,385	10,542	21,294
Hay, tons	600	20	762	61
Bacon, pounds	141,860	310,377	366,045	234,[illegible]
Hams, pounds	....	3,530	....	2,965
Lard, pounds	12,630	136,350	44,835	219,775
Pig iron, tons	903	....	2,758	425
Leather, pounds	1,085	11,115	9,065	127,477
Nails, kegs	2,140	2,272	7,680	4,134
Apples, green, barrels	1,269	772	738	963
Onions, barrels	73	2,424	375	663
Potatoes, barrels	2,530	2,335	4,160	3,050
Seed, grass and clover, pounds	106,515	101,720	87,640	151,[illegible]
Soap, pounds	51,395	306,364	197,800	549,[illegible]
Sugar, barrels	1,835	1,120	2,780	2,911
Tobacco, leaf, hogsheads	5,092	1,081	5,288	2,020
Tobacco, manufactured, pounds	15,610	547,937	29,180	729,283
Whisky, barrels	3,371	6,023	4,012	9,0[illegible]
Wool, pounds	4,385	78,680	36,144	35,0[illegible]
Cattle, head	2,021	540	....	....
Calves, head	531	200	....	....
Hogs, head	14,586	9,146	....	....
Sheep, head	217	....	....	....

IRON AND HARDWARE.

Saturday Evening, Jan. 11.—The iron and hardware market for the past week has been active and about the same as last year. Business is starting the year very satisfactorily. Prices are firm.

IRON AND HARDWARE—Iron bars $2 for base; tool steel 9c per lb. for base; soft steel $1.95 for base; steel roofing, corrugated, $2.35; V-crimped $2.85 per square; black sheets, No. 14 $2.70; No. 16 $2.80; No. 18 $2.80; No. 20 $3; No. 22 $2.95; No. 24 $3.05; No. 26 $3; No. 27 $3.05; No. 28 $3.10; No. 30 $3.40; wire nails $2.25 base; cut steel nails $2.20 base; plain black wire $2.20 for No. 9 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, painted $2.45, galvanized $2.75 per 100 lbs.; horse shoes, No. 2 and larger, Juniata $4 keg; Perkins' $4.01½ base; Burden $4.05 per keg; Hudson $4 keg; harrow teeth $2.05 per 100 lbs.; carriage bolts ⅝x6 and smaller, 70 and 10 per cent. discount; larger and longer 60 and 5 per cent. discount; machine bolts ⅜x6 and smaller, 70 and 10 per cent. discount; larger and longer 60 and 5 per cent. discount.

COTTON.

Saturday Evening, Jan. 11.—The local cotton market for the past week has been fairly active. Prices are firm.

Middling 11¾c; strict middling 11⅞c.

FINE WHISKY.

Saturday Evening, Jan. 11.—The easier situation in money, together with the disappearance of the premium on currency, thus making it possible to pay revenue taxes with checks, has stimulated the whisky market considerably. There have been decidedly more inquiries during the week and a few fair-sized sales.

PIG IRON.

Saturday Evening, Jan. 11.—The pig iron market this week has been quiet. Collections have improved. Prices are stationary.

Cash quotations in the local market are as follows:

Southern coke, No. 1 foundry	$17 00@17 50
Southern coke, No. 2 foundry	16 50@17 00
Southern coke, No. 3 foundry	16 00@16 50
Southern coke, No. 4 foundry	15 50@16 00
Gray forge	14 00@14 50
No. 1 soft	17 00@17 50
No. 2 soft	16 50@17 00

OILS AND PAINTS.

Saturday Evening, Jan. 11.—The oil and paint trade this week has been quiet, but has shown a slight improvement over last week. Collections have been slow and prices have had a downward tendency.

OILS—Castor, No. 1 $1.06 per gallon; No. 2 98c; linseed, 41c for raw and 42c for boiled, 1c less in 5-bbl. lots; lard oil, winter strained 71c; extra No. 1 63c; No. 1 56c; No. 2 51c; gasoline, 87 degrees 25½c; stove gasoline 15½c; benzine, 65 degrees 14c; straits oil 34c; black oil 9@13c; golden machinery 12c; extra golden lubricator 23c; Corliss cylinder 35c; cotton-seed oil, refined 45c per gallon; Peerless pastry oil 47c; coal oil, Kentucky test 10½c; Indiana light, 175 test, 12½c; turpentine 57c; wood alcohol 44c; denatured alcohol 40c in bbls. and 44c in ½ bbls.; pine tar 19c per gallon.

PAINTS AND OILS—Strictly pure white lead 6¾@7¼c per lb.; red 6¾@7¼c, less 2 per cent. discount for cash. Colors—Venetian red 1@1¼c; yellow ochre ¾c.

HIDES AND SKINS.

Saturday Evening, Jan. 11.—The market in hides and skins for the past week has shown some improvement over the previous weeks. Collections have been and no changes in prices are looked for soon.

HIDES AND SKINS—These quotations are for Kentucky hides. We quote assorted lots: Dry flint hides 11@12c; salted 10c; Southern ticky green hides ½@¾c less; No. 1 G salted hides 6c; No. 2 G salted 5c; No. 1 horse G salted $2.50@2.75; No. 2 horse G salted $1.75; sheepskins with wool on 60@70c, according to wool and size; shearlings from 5c to 20c; goatskins 25@40c.

LEATHER.

Saturday Evening, Jan. 11.—Business in the leather market for the past week has been of only fair volume, but a little better than last week. Collections have been fair. Prices are steady.

HARNESS LEATHER—Medium to best city oak tanned sides 37@45c.

SOLE LEATHER—White oak tanned, medium to best 32@42c; hemlock tanned, medium to best 33@39c.

LEATHER BELTING — Standard quality from standard list prices 70 per cent. discount; good quality from standard list prices 60 and 10 per cent. discount; extra quality from standard list prices 60 per cent. discount.

RUBBER BELTING—Standard quality from standard list prices 70 and 10 per cent. discount; good quality from standard list prices 60 per cent. discount; extra quality from standard list prices 50 per cent. discount.

WOOL.

Saturday Evening, Jan. 11.—The wool market this week has shown a moderate improvement over the previous weeks. Collections have been fair. No change in prices looked for soon.

WOOL—Quotations are for Kentucky and Indiana wools. Southern wool quotations are from 2c to 3c per lb. lower on grease wool: Burry 11@18c; clear grease in fleece 25@27c; good tub-washed 31@35c; coarse, dingy tub-washed 28@30c; black wool 22c.

DRY GOODS.

Saturday Evening, Jan. 11.—Business in the dry goods trade this week has been of only fair volume, but a little better than last week. Collections are good. Prices easier.

¾ BROWN SHEETING—Log Cabin 5⅛c; Graniteville RR 5⅛c; Stonewall ¾ 5½c; Tidal Wave 5⅛c; Passaic ¾ 5⅛c.

4-4 BROWN SHEETING—Hickman LL 6½c; Jellico LL 6⅛c; Portland LL 6⅛c; Gran. HHH 6⅝c; Best American 6⅝c; Edenia AAA 7¼c; Chicora AAA 7½c; Gran. EE 7½c; Champion 7½c; Hoosier 6½c; Great Western 7¾c; Ideal LL 6⅛c; Cotton Belt 6⅝c; Deep Run 6⅝c; Rose Bud 7½c.

QUILT LINING—Green River 3¾c; Cheshire 4¾c; Chapman 4½c; Louisville 4⅝c; Lancaster 5⅛c; XX 5½c.

SEA ISLAND BROWN—Clipper 6⅝c; Father George 7½c; Horseshoe BB 7½c; Pepp. R 8c; Peak of Otter 8c; Lynchburg 8c; St. Clair 40-inch 9½c; Imperial 40-inch 9c.

DUCK—8 oz. 12c; 10 oz. 15c; Osnaburg 8 oz. 10⅝c.

BROWN DRILL—Natchez 7½c; Pelzer 8c; Improved 8c; Champion 8½c; No. 250 9⅝c; Clifton 8c.

BLEACHED DRILL—Dewey 8c.

PLAID COTTON—Bay City 25-inch 5½c; Lakewood 25-inch 5½c; Our Beauty 25-inch 8c; Marion 27-inch 6½c; J. M. R., N. & Co. 27-inch 7½c; Dan Valley 27-in. 7½c; Double Cable 27-inch 7½c; Grandmother 27-inch 8½c.

FANCY PRINTS—Fortuna 5½c; Frontenac 5⅝c; Simpson Novelties 7c; Simpson Nannette 7c; Hamilton Rena 6½c; Hamilton Kiota 6½c; Marlow 6½c; Hamilton Gloria 6½c; Alsace 6½c; Typhoon Silk 6½c.

ROBE PRINTS—Defender 5½c; Orion 6c; Westminster 6½c; Hamilton Plain 6½c; Hamilton Patch 7c; Pin Sing 6½c; Hamilton Twill 7c; Cocheco Twill 7c; Pacific Twill 7c; Empire Quilt 8½c; Avalon Draperies 10½c.

SHIRTING PRINTS—Baltic 6½c; American 6½c; Merrimac 6½c; Liberty Bell 6½c.

FANCY RED PRINTS—Aztec 5c; Arabian 5½c; Olympia 5½c; Tartar 5½c; Allen Foulards 6½c; Pigeon Blood 6½c; II Wide 9c.

BLEACHED CAMBRIC—Knight, 33-in. 9½c; Diamond Mill 9½c; Summertime 9½c; Berkeley No. 60 11½c; Lonsdale, No. 12 12½c; Lonsdale No. 1 13½c; Wamsutta 13½c; Berkeley Extra 16½c.

RED AND BLACK PRINTS—Garibaldi 6½c; Simpson Noir and Rouge 6½c.

BLACK, WHITE AND GRAY—Majestic 4¾c; Columbia 5⅞c; American 6c; Simpson 6c.

STAPLE PRINTS—Brocadette 5⅝c; Pacific 6½c; Charity 5⅝c; Brobades 5⅝c; Allen Staple 5⅝c.

RUBY AND GREEN—Washington 7c; Simpson 7c.

PINK AND PURPLE—Merrimac 6½c.

SOLID OILS—OOO 5⅝c; A 6c; AA 6½c.

SOLID PRINTS—Improved 5½c; American Black 6c; Narion Black 6c; Simpson Black 6c.

INDIGO PRINTS—Ceylon 5½c; Bois 5⅝c; American 7c; Calcutta [illegible]; Simpson 7c; Persian 7c; C Wide 5⅝c; II Wide 9½c; Mackinaw Twill 9½c; Amana Society 11½c.

APRON GINGHAM—Rockland 5½c; Nelson 5½c; Amoskeag 7½c; Lorgered 7½c; Bookfold 7½c; Lancaster 7½c; Albemarle 7c; Edinburg 7c.

CHAMBRAY—No. 300 9c; No. 100 9½c; No. 150 1c; No. 350 10½c.

CHEESE CLOTH (ALL COLORS)—Imperial 4c.

DECORATIONS—Defender 4c.

PERCALES—Juno 8½c; La Rein 8½c; Sea Island 12c; Brandenburg White Ticket 12c; White Star 12c; Brandenburg Golden Ticket 12c.

⅝ BLEACHED COTTON—Red Rover 5c; Our Own 5c; Mercury 6½c.

4-4 BLEACHED COTTON—Bric-a-Brac 6½c; Red Rover 7⅝c; Spunwell 7⅝c; Our Own 8½c; Mercury 8½c; Compass 10c; Signal Service 10c; Liberty Bell 10c; Messenger 10½c; Old Reliable 10c; Ladies' Favorite 10c; Homestead 10½c; Alpine Rose 14c; Pride of West 14½c; Hope 10½c; Lonsdale 11c; Fruit 11½c; Masonville 12c; Wamsutta 13c.

SHRUNK BLEACHED—LL, 36-in. 9½c; Indian Head, 33-in. 10½c; Indian Head, 36-in. 12c; Indian Head, 45-in. 15c.

DRUGS.

Saturday Evening, Jan. 11.—The drug market this week has been good and has shown some improvement over last week. Collections are satisfactory. Prices are slightly lower.

Alcohol $2.78@2.83. Alum, per lb. 3@4c. Bergamot, per lb. (Sanderson's) $5.50. Bismuth, subnitrate $2. Blue mass 56c. Borax, by bbl. 5⅝c per lb. Calomel, per lb. $1.05. Camphor 85@90c. Cloves 18c. Cochineal, lb. 50c. Cocaine, per ounce, $2.60. Copperas, per 100 lbs., $1. Glycerine 15c in 50-gallon cans. Indigo, best Madras, per lb. 60c. Iodide potassia $2.50 per lb. Iodine $4.20 per lb. Lemon, per lb. (Sanderson's) $2.00. Licorice, extract, per lb. 25c. Madder, per lb. 15c. Morphine, P. and W., in ⅛-oz. bottles, $3.35 per ounce; in ounce bottles $3.10 per ounce; 2½-oz. boxes in ¼s $3.30 per ounce. Magnesia, carbonate, 2-oz. (Jennings) 30c. Opium, gum, $5.75 per lb. Quinine, P. and W., oz. 29c; 5-oz. cans 23c; 25-oz. cans 19c; 100-oz. cans 17c. Rosin, per bbl. $4. Rhubarb 85c. Salts, Epsom, 1¾c lb. in bbl. lots; Crab Orchard "Crabapple" brand, 85c per dozen; concentrated water $3 per dozen bottles. Saltpetre, per lb. 6@10c. Snuff, 1-oz. tins per gross $9; dime cans per gross $11.80; 6-oz. bottles $10.50 per case of four dozen. Soda, bicarbonate, 2@2½c per lb. in keg lots. Sal soda 1c per lb.; ash soda 1¼c per lb. in bbl. Venetian red, Eng., keg, per lb. 2½c, per bbl. 1¼c.

GROCERIES.

Saturday Evening, Jan. 11.—Business in groceries for the past week has been of fair volume and about the same as last week. Collections have been fair. Prices are steady.

CANNED GOODS—We quote as follows for standard and seconds in 2 and 3-lb. cans:

	Stand.	Sec.
Apples, 3-lb.	$1 15	$1 05
Peaches, 3-lb.	2 50	2 00
Tomatoes, 3-lb.	....	1 00
Corn, 2-lb.	1 50	75
Peas, early June	1 25	1 00
Blackberries, 2-lb.	1 10	1 00
Gooseberries, 2-lb.	....	1 40
String beans, 3-lb.	1 00	....
Lima beans, 2-lb.	1 00	....
Baked beans, 3-lb.	90	....
Pineapples, 2-lb. (sliced)	2 25	1 35
Pineapples, 2-lb. (grated)	2 25	1 25
Oysters, 1-lb.	1 00	95
Okra, tomatoes, 3-lb.	1 35	....
Salmon, 1-lb.	1 85	1 00
Sardines, ¼ French, per 100	12 50	7 50
Sardines, ¼ Dom.	3 75	3 50
Sardines, mustard, ¾s	....	3 00

WHOLE SPICES—Pepper 13c; allspice 14c; cloves 25c; nutmeg 50@60c; ginger 18c; cinnamon 22c.

CHEESE—Full cream daisies 16c; full cream long horns 16c; full cream Limburger 17½c; cases 18c; full cream brick 17½c; cases 18c; domestic Swiss 18@20c; New York creams 17c.

COFFEE—Washed Guatemala 13½@14½c; Maracaibo 11½@13½c; Laguayra 11½@12½c; Mocha 20@24c; Java 25½@26c. Green Rios: Fancy 13½c; choice 12½c; prime 12c; good 11½c; roasting grades 11½@13c; Santos 11½@15½c.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—Caramels 31c per gallon; New Orleans molasses, open kettle 42c; centrifugals 24@30c.

REFINED SUGAR PRICES.

Saturday Evening, Jan. 11.—There has been a fair movement in refined sugar. Prices are steady.

The following prices on refined sugars to retail merchants are believed to approximate a fair price in the Louisville market:

Eagle tablets	6.90	No. 5	4.90
Crystal dominoes	6.65	No. 6	4.70
Cut loaf	6.10	No. 7	4.65
Cubes	5.45	No. 8	4.60
XXXX powdered	5.40	No. 9	4.55
Powdered	5.35	No. 12	4.50
Stand. gran., bbls.	5.05	No. 13	4.45
Stand. gran., 2-lb.	5.45	No. 14	4.40

PRODUCE AND FRUITS.

Saturday Evening, Jan. 11.—The produce market for the past week has been quiet and about the same as last week. Poultry receipts were light and the quality was good. Prices were firm. The fruit market has been fairly active, with an easier tone to prices.

Wholesale dealers are paying these prices:

BUTTER—Packing 15½c per lb.

EGGS—21c, case count; candled 22@23c.

POULTRY—Hens 10c per lb.; roosters 5c; young chickens 10@12c; ducks 10c; geese 6c; turkeys 11@12c.

RABBITS—$1.50 per dozen.

SQUIRRELS—$1 per dozen.

Wholesale dealers' selling prices are as follows:

FRUIT—Florida oranges, fancy, 96, 126 and 150 sizes $2.50 per box; 176, 200, 216 and 250 sizes, $2.50 per box; Florida grape fruit $5.00 per box; Florida tangerines, $4@4.50 per box; California navels, $2.50 box; Messina lemons, new fancy crops, sizes 300 to 360, $3@3.50; California lemons $2.75@3.25 box; limes, imported $1.25 per 100; bananas, fancy, average about 65 to 80 lbs bunch, $2@2.25; 55 to 60 lbs. bunch $1.75@1.90; 40 to 50 lbs. bunch $1.25@1.50; 4-bunch case, per case, $8; 2-bunch half-case, per case, $4; Malaga grapes, extra fancy, $5@5.50 per bbl.; fancy $4.50 per bbl.; California B. Clairgeau pears $3.25 per box; pineapples, 24s, per crate, $3.50; apples, York Imperials, extra fancy, $5.00 per bbl.; Northern Spy, gilt edge, $4.50 per bbl.; Baldwins, gilt edge, $4.50 per bbl.; Rome Beauty, fancy, $4.50 per bbl.; Wine Saps, fancy, $4.50 per bbl.; Grimes Golden, fancy, $4.50 per bbl.; Baldwin's Choice, $3.50 per bbl.; Northern Spy, choice, $3.50 per bbl.; Arizona apples, $2@2.25 per box.

VEGETABLES—Cranberries, Cape Cod, Late Hawes, $8 per bbl.; $2.75 per crate; cabbage, Danish, 90c per 100-pound bag; Danish, sacked, per ton, $16; yellow onions, $1.60 per 100-pound bag; Spanish onions, fancy, $1.25 per crate; potatoes, Northern, $1.90 per 150-lb. bag; potatoes, home grown, $1.90 per 150-lb. bag; cucumbers, fancy green, $1.75@2 per doz.; radishes, Southern, 60c per doz.; beets, 60c per doz.; leeks, bunched, 60c per doz.; parsley, curly, 40c per doz.; head lettuce, Southern, $1.50 per bu.; leaf lettuce, fine, $1 per bu.; sweet potatoes, $3.50 per bbl.; turnips, $1.25 bbl.; egg plants $3 crate; cauliflower $3 crate; celery, California, $2.50 4-doz. crate; California washed, 75c doz.; celery roots, new, 75c per doz.; spinach, $1.25 per bbl.; kale, Scotch, 90c per bbl.; Florida tomatoes, $3@3.50 per 6-basket crate; rutabagas, $1.40 per bbl.; red cabbage, $1 per bu.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Louisville.

(Furnished by Bourbon Stock Journal, Bourbon Stock Yards.)

Louisville, Jan. 11.—Cattle—The receipts of cattle to-day were 35 head, for the week 2,021 as against 1,063 last week, 2,700 for the same week last year and 3,407 for the corresponding week two years ago. The attendance of buyers was light to-day and as usual on Saturday there was but little doing in any branch of the cattle trade. The market closed fully steady to strong on desirable kinds of butcher cattle; a little sluggish on the common and trashy kinds; heavy butcher steers also a little slow; feeder and stocker trade closed steady; a good demand existed all the week for high-grade feeders and stockers; also for good weight ship steers; bulls firm at the wind up; canners slow; milch cows unchanged; no heavy cattle here during the latter part of the week; the feeling on that class about steady. Pens were well cleared this evening and outlook fairly favorable for Monday under moderate receipts.

Calves—Receipts 52, for the week 531. The market ruled steady; best 6½@7c; common calves very dull.

Hogs—The receipts of hogs to-day were 2,626, for the week 14,586 as against 9,573 last week, 18,808 for the same week last year and 22,202 for the corresponding week two years ago. The market was weak and values lower from the start, trading very slow; the best heavy and medium hogs, 160 lbs. and up, selling at $4.45; 120 to 160 lbs. $4.40; pigs $4.25; roughs $4 down. The pens were fairly well cleared, but the trade closed dull and unsatisfactory.

Sheep and Lambs—The receipts of sheep and lambs were light, 18 head, for the week 211 as against 48 last week, 67 for the same week last year and 243 for the corresponding week two years ago. The market closed steady on the best sheep and lambs; very slow on others.

Quotations.

CATTLE.	
Good to choice export steers	$4 75@5 00
Light shipping steers	4 50@4 75
Choice to good butcher steers	4 25@4 75
Medium to good butcher steers	3 75@4 25
Common to medium butcher steers	3 25@3 75
Good to choice butcher heifers	3 50@4 25
Medium to good butcher heifers	3 25@3 75
Common to medium butcher heifers	2 75@3 25
Good to choice butcher cows	3 50@4 00
Medium to good butcher cows	3 00@3 50
Common to medium butcher cows	2 25@3 00
Canners	1 00@2 00
Good to choice fat oxen	4 25@4 75
Medium to good oxen	3 00@4 00
Good to choice bulls	3 00@3 50
Medium to good bulls	2 50@3 00
Common to medium bulls	2 00@2 50
Good to choice veal calves	6 50@7 00
Medium to good veal calves	4 00@6 00
Common to rough calves	2 50@3 50
Good to choice feeders	4 00@4 25
Medium to good feeders	4 50@4 00
Common and rough feeders	3 00@3 50
Good to choice stock steers	3 50@4 00
Medium to good stock steers	3 00@3 50
Common to medium stock steers	2 50@3 00
Good to choice stock heifers	2 75@3 25
Medium to good stock heifers	2 50@3 00
Common and plain mixed stockers	2 25@2 75
Good to choice milch cows	35 00@45 00
Medium to good milch cows	25 00@30 00
Common and plain milch cows	10 00@20 00
HOGS.	
Good to choice packers and butchers, 200 to 300 lbs.	4 45
Med. pack. & butch., 160 to 200 lbs	4 45
Light shippers, 120 to 160 lbs.	4 40
Choice pigs, 90 to 120 lbs.	4 25
Light pigs, 50 to 90 lbs.	4 00@4 25
Roughs, 150 to 500 lbs.	2 50@4 00
SHEEP AND LAMBS.	
Good to choice fat sheep	3 50@4 00
Medium to good sheep	3 00@3 50
Common to medium sheep	2 00@2 50
Bucks	1 00@2 50
Choice spring lambs	5 00@5 50
Good butcher lambs	4 50@5 00
Culls and tail ends	3 00@4 00

(Reported by the Central Live Stock Exchange, Central Stock Yards.)

Louisville, Jan. 11.—Cattle—Receipts light, as is usually the case on Saturday. The tone to the market on butcher cattle of good quality is strong, while the thin, light kind would be considered slow and dull. There continues a good healthy demand for high-grade feeders and stockers, but it is a difficult matter to find homes for the light trashy stock cattle at satisfactory prices. Bull market active; canners dull. Milch cow trade strong. No heavy shipping cattle on sale. The market at the close of the week on this class is left in a fair condition for Monday.

Calves—Receipts light. Market dull, with a few extra at $7, but most sales being made from $6.50 down.

Hogs—Receipts liberal for Saturday. Market 5@10c lower, 160 lbs. and up selling at $4.45; 120 to 160 lbs. $4.40; 120 lbs. down $4.25; roughs $4 down. Market looks lower.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light. Market unchanged; top lambs $5@5.50; best fat sheep $4@4.50; culls and trash hard to dispose of.

Kansas City.

Kansas City, Jan. 11.—Cattle—Receipts 3,000, including 200 Southerns; market steady; choice export and dressed beef steers $5.15@6.60; fair to good $4.25@5.10; Western steers $3.90@5.25; stockers and feeders $3@4.60; Southern steers $4@4.25; Southern cows $2.50@3.70; native cows $2.50@4.50; native heifers $3.20@4.85; bulls $2.75@4.15; calves $3.50@6.75; receipts for the week 40,500. Hogs—Receipts 8,000; market 10c lower, less regional. Top $4.40; bulk of sales $4.15@4.35; heavy $4.25@4.40; packers $4.15@4.35; pigs and lights $3.90@4.35. Receipts for the week 131,400. Sheep—Receipts 500; market steady; lambs $6.50@6.95; ewes and yearlings $4.25@5.50; Western yearlings $4.50@6.00; Western sheep $3.90@5.25; stockers and feeders $3.25@4.50; receipts for the week 31,400.

Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—Cattle—Receipts about 400 head; market steady; beeves $3.65@6.25; cows and heifers $1.30@4.90; Texans $3.10@3.90; calves $5.25@8; Westerners $3.70@4.50; stockers and feeders $2.25@4.15. Hogs—Receipts about 27,000 head; market 5c lower; lights $4.10@4.40; mixed $4.10@4.45; heavy $4.10@4.45; roughs $4.10@4.20; pigs $3.50@4.15; bulk of sales at $4.30@4.37½. Sheep—Receipts about 2,000 head; market steady; native $3.50@5.60; Western $3.50@5.65; yearlings $4.90@5.80; lambs $5.25@7.30; Western $5.25@7.30.

New York.

New York, Jan. 11.—Beeves—Receipts 1,434; nominally firm; dressed beef quiet but steady at 7¼@9½c; exports 1,400 cattle and 5,000 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts 59; feeling steady for all sorts; dressed calves steady at 9½@15c for city dressed veals and at 9@13½c for country dressed. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 5,718; sheep steady; lambs barely steady and in moderate demand; sheep $4@5; few head $5.50; lambs $7@7.80; one car choice $8. Hogs—Receipts 6,686; nominally lower.

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Jan. 11.—Hogs—Market 15@20c lower; butchers and shippers $4.35@4.40; common $3.50@4.25. Cattle—Market steady; fair to good shippers $4.65@5.15; common $2.25@3. Sheep—Market steady at $2.50@5. Lambs—Market steady at $5.50@7.25.

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—Expectation of increased world's shipments was chiefly responsible for a bearish wheat market to-day. The May option at the close was off ⅝c. Corn closed ½c lower. Oats were down ⅝c. Provisions showed losses of from 2½c to 7½c.

Opening dull, the wheat market showed a tendency to sag in the absence of speculative interest. The selling movement that resulted in lower figures was due to an estimate by a foreign crop journal that the world's shipments for the week would show a large increase. A decline at Liverpool of ½@⅜d was reflected in the opening prices here, May being off at the start ⅛@¼c at $1.05⅝@1.06. A momentary show of improvement, based on a report of probable shortage of the Russian crop, carried prices slightly higher, but the advance was soon lost. May sold up to $1.06⅛, but upon resumption of liquidation, broke to $1.05⅛@1.05⅜, closing at $1.05⅜, a net loss of ⅝c. Primary receipts were 521,000 bushels compared with 550,000 bushels for the corresponding day a year ago. Clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 621,000 bushels. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 300 cars against 207 last week and 324 a year ago.

Corn opened steady on smaller country offerings, but broke sharply under the influence of liberal local receipts. Selling pressure was not great at the lower level, however, country advices of weather unfavorable to the marketing of the crop acting in a measure as a check to the bearishness. May opened ⅛@¼c lower at 60⅛@60⅜c, sold at 60½c to 60⅝c, sold at 60⅛c, but closed weak, ⅛c above the bottom at 60c. Local receipts were 412 cars with none of contract grade.

Trade in oats was extremely dull and was confined almost entirely to operations by pit traders. There was more or less selling pressure in sympathy with the sentiment in other grains, and the tone was heavy. May opened a shade higher at 54¼c and sold between that figure and 53⅝@53¾c, where it closed. Local receipts were 135 cars.

Provisions were fairly steady, a smaller run of hogs than anticipated offsetting free offerings by packing interests. The close showed a net loss for May pork of 7½c at $13.37½. Lard was down 2½c at $8.05. Ribs closed 2½c lower at $7.22½.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat 30 cars; corn 677; oats 231; hogs 58,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
*WHEAT—				
May	$1 05⅝	$1 06⅛	$1 05⅛	$1 05⅜
July	98⅝	99⅛	98⅜	98⅝
Sept.	95⅝	95⅞	95⅜	95⅜
*CORN—				
May	60⅛	60⅝	59⅞	60
July	59	59⅜	58⅞	58⅞
Sept.	58⅝	59	58⅜	58⅜
*OATS—				
May (old)	54⅛	54⅛	53⅝	53⅝
May (new)	52⅛	52⅝	52⅛	52⅛
July (old)	47⅝	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛
July (new)	46	46	45⅝	45⅝
PORK—				
Jan.	12 82½	12 82½	12 82½	12 82½
May	13 40	13 55	13 37½	13 37½
LARD—				
Jan.	7 77½	7 80	7 77½	7 80
May	8 07½	8 07½	8 02½	8 05
RIBS—				
Jan.	6 95	6 95	6 92½	6 92½
May	7 20	7 27½	7 20	7 22½

*For the splits on wheat, corn and oats see introduction.

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour—Winter patents $4.50@4.75; straights $4.25@4.70; spring patents $5.40@5.70; straights $4.90@5.10; bakers $3.35@4.80. Market steady.

Grain—No. 2 spring wheat $1.10@1.13; No. 3 do $1.01@1.12; No. 2 red 99½c@$1.01¼; No. 2 corn 60c; No. 2 yellow do 62c; No. 2 oats 49½c; No. 3 white do 49@52½c; No. 2 rye 83c; fair to choice malting barley 99c@$1.06; No. 1 Northwestern flax seed $1.21; prime timothy seed $4.40; clover, contract grades, $17.

Provisions—Short ribs sides, loose, $6.62½@7; mess pork $12.87½@13 per bbl.; lard $7.82½ per 100 lbs.; short clear sides, boxed, $7@7.37½.

Whisky—Basis of high wines, $1.35.

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was strong; creameries 20@29½c; dairies 18@25c. Eggs easy; at mark, cases included, 24@26c; firsts 25c; prime firsts 27c; extras 29c. Cheese steady at 11½@13¼c.

Receipts—Flour 23,500 bbls.; wheat 35,500 bu.; corn 324,600; oats 235,000; rye 5,000; barley 53,900. Shipments—Flour 16,400 bbls.; wheat 37,400 bu.; corn 126,310; oats 223,600; rye 7,000; barley 13,000.

GRAIN LETTERS.

Chicago.—The somewhat sharp reaction before the close was precipitated by a late break in corn, and this was due entirely to very large estimated receipts for Monday. Thus the whole grain list turned on the fact that Illinois points had succeeded in a few pleasant days in loading and starting forward a considerable quantity of corn. Liverpool closed ½@⅜d lower for wheat because of prospect of large world's shipments and continued good reports from Argentine. Minneapolis stocks decreased for the week 104,000 bushels. There was a report here from Minot, N. D., claiming that wheat back in farmers' hands runs only 10 to 20 per cent., and that especially along the Soo Line the reserves in country elevators are only a small percentage of what they were a year ago. Late in the day Baltimore reported 12 loads of wheat worked late yesterday and more business under way. Good pit observers claim that the market received more or less support all day from the leading bull interests, but that the selling became too general toward the close, in sympathy with the break in corn. The action of the corn market early next week will depend almost entirely on the weather over this State. There is nothing to support the oats market if corn weakens under large movement.—(Logan & Bryan to W. L. Lyons & Co.

Chicago.—There was not very much in the way of news. Cash demand was sick, while export inquiries were badly out of line. Large world's shipments predicted for Monday and continued free offerings of Argentine wheat counted against values. Trade was again practically all professional. Sentiment at the close was bearish. Unless something develops over Sunday to stimulate the courage of the bulls some further decline is to be anticipated. No question but what with favorable weather from now on the corn movement will show an increase, causing a decline on which corn can be bought.—(Finley Barrell & Co. to E. E. Paine & Co.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New York.

New York, Jan. 11.—Butter firm; creamery, specials 31½c; extras 31c; thirds to firsts 21@30c; held, second to special 23@29½c; State dairy, common to finest 20@30c; process, common to special 15@23c; Western factory, common to first 15@20c. Cheese steady; State full cream, small colored and white, fine 15¾c; do large colored, fine 15⅝c; do white 15½c; do good to prime 14@15c; do winter made 11@12c; do late October and early November made 12½@14½c; do common to fair 9½@11½c; skims 1@11c. Eggs easy; receipts 6,811 packages; State, Pennsylvania and nearby fancy selected white 35@36c; good to choice 30@34c; brown and mixed fancy 29@30c; first 27@27½c; Western and Southern firsts 26½c; seconds 25@26c. Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining 3.44c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3.94c; molasses sugar 3.19c; refined steady; crushed 5.65c; powdered 5c; granulated 4.90c.

Flour—Receipts 19,715 bbls.; exports 21,281; dull and unchanged; Minnesota patent, $5.40@5.70; Minnesota bakers $4.60@5.15; winter patents $4.85@5.25; winter straights $4.50@4.75; winter extras $3.75@4.20; winter low grades $3.65@4.10. Rye flour firm; fair to good $4.50@5.15; choice to fancy $5.20@5.60. Buckwheat flour steady at $3 per 100 lbs. Cornmeal steady; fine white and yellow $1.40@1.50; coarse $1.35@1.37½; kiln-dried $3.30@3.50. Rye firm; No. 2 Western 90c f. o. b. New York.

Wheat—Receipts 45,000 bu.; exports 118,463; spot steady; No. 2 red $1.07½ in elevator and $1.08½ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth $1.24½ f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter $1.20½ f. o. b. afloat. Following easier cables, wheat opened ⅛c lower to-day, but rallied on bull support and reports of a good domestic cash demand, closing ¼c net higher. May $1.12⅝@1.13⅝, closed at $1.13¼; July $1.06⅝@1.06⅞, closed at $1.06⅞.

Corn—Receipts 17,200 bu.; exports 2,910; spot steady; No. 2 73c nominal in elevator and 67c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 white 67½c and No. 2 yellow nominal f. o. b. afloat. The option market was without transactions, closing ¼c net lower. May closed at 69⅜c; July closed at 68½c.

Oats—Receipts 81,000 bu.; exports 6,735; spot dull; mixed oats, 26@32 lbs., 53½c; natural white, 26@32 lbs., 54½@56½c; clipped white, 32@40 lbs., 55½@62½c.

Hay quiet; good to choice $1@1.05. Hops quiet; State common to choice 1907, 12@16c; 1906, 4@8c; Pacific coast 1907, 8@11c; 1906, 5@6c. Hides quiet; Bogota 16⅞c; Central America 16½c. Leather quiet; acid 24@27c. Wool quiet; domestic fleece 32@35c. Beef steady; family $15@15.50; mess $10.50@11; beef hams $21.50@26.50; packet $12.50@13; city extra India mess $22@24. Cut meats quiet; pickled bellies 8@10c; pickled hams 9c. Lard steady; Western prime $8@10; refined barely steady; continent $8.55; South American $9.40; compound $7.12½@7.37½. Pork barely steady; family $17.50@18; short clear $15.50@16.75; mess $14.50@15. Tallow steady; city ($2 per pkg.) 5 7-16c; country (pkgs. free) 5¼@5⅝c. Cotton-seed oil steady; prime crude 35c; do yellow 39c. Petroleum steady; refined New York $8.75; Philadelphia and Baltimore $8.70; do in bulk $4.85. Rosin firm; strained, common to good, $3.30@3.35. Turpentine steady at 55c. Rice quiet; domestic, fair to extra 2½@5¼c; Japan nominal. Molasses steady; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, 34@42c.

Metals.—The metal market opened quiet as usual in the absence of cables and prices were generally unchanged. Tin was quoted at $26.75@27.25. Copper remained quiet at $13.62½@13.87½ for lake, $13.50@13.75 for electrolytic and $13.25@13.50 for castings. Lead was dull at $3.65@3.70 and spelter quiet at $4.35@4.40. Iron was quiet and unchanged.

St. Louis.

St. Louis, Jan. 11.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash $1.02½@1.04; No. 2 hard $1.02@1.05; May $1.04¼; July 96½c. Corn—No. 2 cash 56c; No. 2 white 56½@57c; May 57¼@57⅜c; July 57⅜c. Oats—No. 2 cash 50c; No. 2 white 52c; May 52c. Rye 82c. Pork—Jobbing, standard mess, $13.25. Lard $7.55. Poultry—Chickens 7½c; springs 8½c; turkeys 10c; ducks 8½c; geese 6½c. Butter—Creamery 24@30c. Eggs 21c, case count. Lead $3.65. Spelter $4.35. Flour firm; red winter patents $4.65@4.90; extra fancy and straight $4.25@4.50; clear $3.75@4. Timothy seed steady at $3.50@4.25. Cornmeal steady at $2.90. Bran steady; sacked on east track $1.08@1.10. Hay steady; timothy $11@17; prairie $9@12.50. Whisky steady at $1.38. Iron cotton ties $1.10. Bagging 10½c. Hemp twine 10c. Pork higher; jobbing $13.25. Lard lower; prime steam $7.75. Dry salt meats steady; boxed extra short $7.87½; clear ribs $7.75; short clears $8. Bacon steady; boxed extra short $8.75; clear ribs $8.62½; short clears $8.87½. Receipts—Flour 7,000 bbls.; wheat 38,000 bu.; corn 147,000; oats 114,000. Shipments—Flour 7,000 bbls.; wheat 51,000 bu.; corn 46,000; oats 46,000.

Kansas City.

Kansas City, Jan. 11.—Wheat—May $1.00½; July 91½c; cash: No. 2 hard $1@1.05; No. 2 red $1.03@1.04. Corn—May 54⅛c; July 54⅛c; cash: No. 2 mixed 53⅜@54c; No. 2 white 51⅝c. Oats—No. 2 white 51½@51½c; No. 2 mixed 50@51c. Butter—Creamery 30c; packing 15c. Eggs firm; extras 22½c; firsts 20½c. Hay—Choice timothy $12@12.50; choice prairie 50c lower at $9@9.50. Rye—No. 2 80c. Receipts—Wheat 45,000 bu.; corn 48,000; oats 12,500. Shipments—Wheat 62,000 bu.; corn 44,000; oats 16,000.

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Jan. 11.—Whisky—Distillers' finished goods steady on basis of $1.35. Butter steady. Eggs steady at 18@26c. Poultry steady and unchanged. Flour quiet; winter family $4@4.10; do fancy $4.55@4.60. Wheat firm; No. 2 red $1.04@1.05. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 57@57½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 52½@53c. Rye firm; No. 2 85@86c. Lard easy at $7.50@7.90. Bulk meats $7.12½. Bacon easy at $8.32½. Sugar firm; hard refined 4.55@6.10c.

Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Jan. 11.—Wheat—May $1.12⅛; July $1.12⅝; No. 1 hard $1.14½; No. 1 Northern $1.12⅝; No. 2 Northern $1.10⅝. Flour firm; first patents $5.70@5.80; second patents $5.60@5.70; first clears $4.30@4.40; second clears $3.50@3.60. Bran in bulk $19.50.

Duluth.

Duluth, Jan. 11.—Wheat—No. 1 hard on track $1.11¼; No. 1 Northern $1.09⅞; No. 2 Northern $1.07⅞; May $1.12⅛; July $1.13⅛. Oats—On track 49c. Flax—On track $1.16⅜; May $1.20⅝; July $1.22⅛.

Toledo.

Toledo, Jan. 11.—Clover-seed—Cash and January $10.50; March $10.60; April $10.40; prime timothy $2.20; prime alsike $10.

Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Jan. 11.—Barley—No. 2 83c.

COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Jan. 11.—The market for coffee futures opened steady at unchanged prices. Bullish advices were received from Havre as to spot conditions there and Brazilian news continued bullish, but business here was very quiet, with the close steady at a net decline of 5 points. Sales were reported of 2,750 bags, including May at 6.05c, July at 6.15c, September at 6.25c and December at 6.35c.

Spot market steady; No. 7 Rio 6¾c; No. 4 Santos 8¼c. Mild steady; Cordova 9½@13c.

New York Dry Goods.

New York, Jan. 11.—The dry goods market was quiet for the day, but a better business is being done in several lines. Sellers are more aggressive and buyers are becoming more active. Fine cotton goods are in better demand from retailers. Jobbers are finding a better call for domestics. Burlaps are dull and weak. Linens are quiet.

Exports and Imports.

New York, Jan. 11.—Exports of merchandise and dry goods at the port of New York for the week ending January 4 were valued at $12,673,180. Imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending to-day were $151,080 silver and $3,615,385 gold. Exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending to-day were $687,573 silver and $5,925 gold.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, Jan. 11.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 51c; sales 367 casks; receipts 349; shipments 582. Rosin firm; sales 2,507 bbls.; receipts 2,362; shipments 1,000; stock 110,436; A, B and C $3.05; D $3.05; E $3.05@3.50; F $3.15@3.50; G $3.10@3.20; H $3.25@3.50; I $3.45@3.70; K $4.65@4.70; M $5.40@5.45; N $5.55@5.75; window glass $5.90@6.05; water white $5.95@6.05.

Wilmington, Jan. 11.—Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing; receipts 2 casks. Rosin steady at $2.60. Tar, nothing doing; receipts 7 bbls. Crude turpentine firm at $2.25, $4.25 and $3.25; receipts 2 bbls.

Charleston, Jan. 11.—Turpentine and rosin, nothing doing.

Manchester Dry Goods.

Manchester, Eng., Jan. 11.—Business in the cloth market this week was decidedly dull, with barely the average turnover. China placed a few small orders, but the continued decline in the price of silver dampens the hope of large business for some time to come. India did practically nothing. The Mediterranean markets purchased for immediate requirements, but the South American trade, as well as the home trade business was rather better. The trade in yarns was poor and occasional concessions had to be made to secure business in American cops. Egyptians were quiet, but export bundles experienced a better Eastern inquiry. The labor dispute has taken a turn for the better and negotiations for a settlement have been reopened.



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The Louisville Trust Co.

where your money, at compound interest, will beat life insurance, and be always within your reach. Keep your valuable papers and securities in its Fire and Burglar-proof Vaults—the LARGEST and STRONGEST in the city—where they will be absolutely safe against all danger of loss by fire, burglars, accident or carelessness. Select the best. Deposits received by mail.

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Surplus, - $1,000,000

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$7,000 loan, property appraised at	21,000
$ 300 loan, property appraised at	2,000
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$6.50 and $7.50 Suits, Reefers and Overcoats

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Norfolk Suits, Russian Suits, Sailor Suits and the regulation double-breasted Suits. Russian Overcoats and Reefers.

This season's goods in all sizes, all materials and all kinds of patterns—regular $6.50 and $7.50 goods, cut to $5.

$3.50 and $4 goods - - $2.50
$5 and $6 goods - - - $3.50
$10, $12 and $15 goods - $7.50

Levy's Third & Market.

Courier-Journal.

UNION LABEL TRADES COUNCIL LOUISVILLE, KY. AUTO PRINTING

MONDAY.....JANUARY 13, 1908

THREE SALOONS

Raided Yesterday By Plain-Clothes Policemen.

SIXTEEN THIRSTY CITIZENS CAUGHT IN DRAG NET.

EVIDENCE IN KEGFUL LOTS SECURED BY OFFICERS.

ALLEGED LID-LIFTERS BUSY.

Sixteen citizens, in three distinct batches, were caught between the brim and the lid yesterday afternoon in three sudden raids by the police on places where the Solons who framed the Sunday-closing laws are exceedingly unpopular. In two of the cases "evidence" was taken by the kegful to Central police station, where it remained, the lodestar of the eyes of many habitual callers and lodgers, who wondered longingly why empty kegs could not serve just as well as full ones for evidence. The sixteen citizens were charged with violating the Sunday-closing law, or with plain disorderly conduct, according as they had been bartenders or mere casual guests. All were shortly released on bond.

The first raid was made by Special Patrolmen Foster and Denning in a room behind a barber shop in the annex of Ahern's saloon at Clay and Main streets. Here, the patrolmen said, they found some thirty parched men standing around a keg of beer and a cool beer coil. When the purpose of the plain-clothes men became known the number of the parched rapidly dwindled, through doors, windows and transoms, the police say, from thirty to a meager three. These—Albert Ulmer, Thomas Underwood and F. W. Smith—were conveyed, together with the full keg of evidence and the cool, perspiring beer coil, to Central police station, where a charge of disorderly conduct was preferred against the trio and an "evidence" tag attached to the keg and the coil. The arrests were made at 11 o'clock in the morning. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the keg had been eyed by almost one hundred of the magnetized, but was apparently still full.

* * *

Make Second Raid.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon Sergt. Tully and Patrolmen Burks, Devaney and Murry, of the Fourth police district, donned their citizens' clothes and entered the place of Matt Buechler, a saloonkeeper at Twentieth and Main streets. Here they say they found Matt Buechler, the saloonkeeper, and eight others—Jake Nave, William Noon, James McGill, Thomas Gans, C. Hammersmith, John Buechler, Al Buechler and Tom Anderson. Matt Buechler was charged with violating the Sunday-closing law and the rest were charged with disorderly conduct. All were soon released on bond furnished by Val Dahlen, Jr., of 1901 West Main street.

Shortly after 3 o'clock Special Patrolmen Foster and Denning, fresh from their raid at Clay and Main streets, appeared at the saloon of Frank Hack at Twenty-fifth and Market streets. The barroom was closed, but in a chile parlor in a rear room they say they found a regularly fitted barroom, whence flowed beer and whisky and merriment galore. Hack, they learned, had not been there that day, but William Quinton, his bartender, the police say, was proving himself an efficient understudy in dispensing week-day cheer. He was arrested on a charge of violating the Sunday-closing law, while Lawrence Widman, Frank Ross and Louis Miller, his visitors, were charged with disorderly conduct. All were released on bond furnished by Charles Herp, of 2035 West Market street.

Died on His Birthday.

Marrowbone, Ky., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—Mr. James Humphrey, a prominent citizen of Kettle, in the southern part of the county, died on his fifty-first birthday, after an illness of several months. His wife preceded him to the grave about a year ago, and seven small children are left orphans.

WHEN TRAVELLING be prepared for any emergency. Take along

Sloan's Liniment

It's a penetrating, antiseptic remedy for Toothache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Insect Bites and Rusty Nail Scratches.

Price, 25c., 50c., and $1.00.

Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

GAME BIRDS

Efforts Being Made To Stock Farms With Them.

TRACTION COMPANY ANXIOUS TO EFFECT COMPROMISE.

MANY DIVORCE CASES ON FLOYD COUNTY DOCKET.

CIVIL WAR VETERAN DIES.

Samuel M. Weir, a thrifty farmer living in Greenville township, eight miles north of New Albany, received Saturday by express from a pheasantry in Pennsylvania, twenty Mongolian pheasants, which he has set at liberty in the woods on his farm, in the hope that they may stock that part of the country with this valuable game bird. They were furnished Mr. Weir by Z. T. Sweeney, Fish and Game Commissioner of Indiana, through the intercession of the Hon. Evan B. Stotsenburg, of New Albany, joint Senator from Floyd and Harrison counties, and an enthusiastic sportsman. This is a part of an effort now being made by the Indiana State Government to stock the fields and woods of the State with valuable game and during the coming spring thousands of pheasants and quail will be sent to farmers to release them on their farms.

For the next ten years the pheasants will be amply protected by law, as the Indiana Legislature, at the last session of that body, enacted a law which provides that any persons killing a pheasant within the next ten years may be given a minimum fine of $50, the maximum being $200. Arrangements have been made by Mr. Sweeney to have the farmers throughout the State protect both the pheasants and the quail by feeding them during the severe weather of the winter, when the fields are covered with sleet and snow and they are unable to find food. Farmers have also been requested to furnish shelter for the game birds at convenient places on their farms by piles of logs covered with tree branches and also to scatter about these places of refuge wheat and oats on which they may subsist.

Caucus On Compromise.

A conference will be held to-morrow night at the office of Mayor Best in New Albany by the Common Council, of that city, the Board of Public Works and the city officers for the purpose of discussing a proposition that has been made by the New Albany Street Railway Company. It is proposed by the company to maintain a fifteen-minute schedule on all the streets and later, as soon as a sufficient number of cars are secured, to have a ten-minute schedule. Other concessions have been made by the company, which is endeavoring to secure from the council the authority to build a "loop" at Whitehill and East Market streets for the use of the Daisy Line between New Albany and Louisville. This line, the company's officials say, will be running between New Albany and Third and Green streets, Louisville, about February 1, and it is absolutely necessary for the convenient running of the line that the loop be acquired.

At the last meeting of the New Albany Common Council, a resolution was adopted requiring the company to pay $5,000 to acquire the loop, together with $100 a year for the use of it and also to have the Louisville and Northern Railway Company, which operates the line over the Kentucky and Indiana bridge, to obtain itself to carry passengers for a five-cent fare from East Fifteenth and Market streets, New Albany, to Third avenue and Green street, Louisville. This resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Ordinances with instructions to report at the next meeting.

Large Court Docket.

The Floyd Circuit Court at New Albany will convene this morning for the January term, which will continue for six weeks. The docket contains a total of 411 cases, as follows: Probate, 122; civil, 194; criminal, ninety-five. There are on the civil dockets a number of cases where suits have been brought to recover damages from corporations. The majority of cases on the criminal docket are for violations of the liquor law and other minor offenses.

On the civil docket there are the following divorce cases, several of which have been on the docket from previous terms: Mary against Louis Belvois, Jerry against Allie Anna Wallace, Elizabeth against James H. Lee, George against Lavinia Ruby, Ethel against David Alexander, Eva against Edwin Armstrong, Della against Thomas McClain, Julia against Michael Bockart, Anna L. against John H. Bright, Mayme against George Anderson, Daisy against Jesse Wright, James M. against Sarah O. Smith, Charles against Lucy Renshaw, Mary against Louis Ginter, Clara V. against Edward R. Burton, Alla against Eugene Sanders, Nellie against Louis Hoffman, Mary against Harry Clark, Nellie against William Burns, Myrtle against William Henderson, Virena against Cassius Ross, Eva M. against Robert B. Middleton, Mayme G. against John W. Knight, William against Lizzie Salmon, Cora against James T. Berryman, Ella against Hamilton Kelly, Pearl against Pearl Ellis, Louis against Mary Ellman, William P. against Pearl Garvin, Myrna against George Lively, Laura against Walter Evans, Lizzie against James A. Morgan, Benjamin E. against Mayme Rowe.

Judge Utz has ordered the petit jurors to report at the opening of court next Thursday, which would indicate that he expected a number of jury trials during the term. The petit jury is composed of Marcus Rouck, Joseph Bottiner, August Serzel, Frank W. Lamppin, George Wright, Charles T. Matthews, William Dysart, Alfred Wells, Roy McPheeters, Frank Engleman, Fred Tyrauf and Raymond E. Summers.

Old Soldier Succumbs.

Benton T. McClintick, an old soldier of the Civil War, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 241 Exley street, New Albany, of general debility, after a long illness. He was born in Clark county seventy-four years ago, but had lived in New Albany for over half a century, and was survived by his widow but no children, his son and daughter having died years ago. During the Civil War he served as First Lieutenant of Company F, Fiftieth Indiana volunteer infantry, and was highly commended by his superior officers on account of his gallantry and zeal in the service. He was a member of the New Albany Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association, and was highly esteemed by his associates. For many years he was connected with the large commission and produce house of McClintick Bros. A brother and sister, George W. McClintick and Miss Jane McClintick, also survive him. He was a communicant of Holy Trinity Catholic church, and his funeral will take place from that house of worship to-morrow morning.

Source of Annoyance.

An order was issued several days ago by the New Albany police authorities warning the retail grocers of that city against keeping open on Sunday, and the order directed to them was in full force yesterday. This must have been a source of considerable inconvenience to many of the families of the city, as the telephone bell at the Central police station was continually ringing yesterday morning, messages coming in from householders who had neglected to provide themselves with required necessities, who had been denied when they applied at the stores to purchase these articles. Many of the grocers had in connection with their groceries small confectionery establishments, and they were not permitted to keep these open. The order was issued by the police at the request of the New Albany Retail Grocers' Association, which comprises 75 per cent. of all engaged in that business in New Albany. Members of the association are enthusiastically in favor of closing on Sunday, and they intend to prevent the others from doing business on that day.

Better Mail Service.

Postmaster Robert W. Morris, of New Albany, within a few months will have a mounted mail carrier in the service in the Silver Grove suburb, Glenwood Place and the contiguous territory east of that city. The mail carriers now on duty in the suburb will be assigned to the eastern part of the city, covering a large territory, while the mounted carrier will serve the people at Silver Grove and Glenwood Place. When these changes are made, which will be in a few months, New Albany and Floyd county will be amply supplied with mail facilities. There are now numerous rural route carriers leaving daily the city and small towns of Floyd Knob, Georgetown and Greenville, calling at nearly every farmhouse in the county.

Religious Revival.

A great religious revival began last night in the Protestant churches of New Albany, and will be continued nightly during the month. The pastors of the various churches will be assisted by evangelists from other cities, and it is believed this series of meetings will be the most successful ever held in the city. There will be cottage prayer meetings held in all parts of the city each afternoon, while at the noon hour shop meetings will be held in the factories, and, in addition, there will be services for the business men at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM NEW ALBANY.

—The body of John B. Overton, who died at St. Edward's City Hospital Saturday, was taken yesterday morning to Borden, his former home, for burial.

—A dance will be given at Maennerchor Hall next Monday night by the Terpsichorean Club, an organization composed of prominent young society people.

—The annual meetings of the stockholders of the three national banks of the city will be held to-morrow morning for the purpose of electing directors and other officers for the coming year.

—Miss Margaret Mae Fogle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel S. Fogle, formerly of this city, is to be married at the home of her parents in Chicago next Wednesday night to Paul Sheehans.

—The funeral of Mrs. Louisa Harrell, wife of George B. Harrell, who died in Georgetown township Saturday afternoon, will take place this afternoon from the United Brethren church at Edwardsville.

—Violet N. Wolfe, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Wolfe, died yesterday afternoon at the home of the parents, 115 Shelby street, Silver Grove suburb, after an illness of several weeks.

—John Martin and Charles Harris, who were charged with stealing brass from the Monon yards, were sent to jail to await trial in the Floyd Circuit Court at the January term, which begins to-day. They were arrested by Patrolman Neafus.

—Elaborate arrangements are being made by Cooper Lodge of Georgetown, eight miles northwest of the city, to entertain the delegates to the district meeting of the New Albany district, which will be held in Georgetown January 22.

—A well-attended meeting for men only was held yesterday afternoon at Maennerchor Hall and will be repeated each Sunday during the remainder of the winter. The meeting yesterday was conducted by A. W. Crabb, the evangelist, and Mrs. Crabb.

—To-morrow night the Floyd County Democratic Club will hold a smoker at the hall, Pearl and Market streets, and an invitation is extended all Democrats to be present. Addresses will be delivered by Judge John M. Paris, the Hon. M. C. Thornton and the Hon. George B. McIntyre and others.

—Evangelistic services will begin in the Park Christian church to-night and will be continued nightly as long as sufficient interest is manifested. These services will be conducted by the Rev. A. W. Crabb and Mrs. Crabb, the noted evangelists. A feature of the services will be the singing of Mrs. Crabb, who is an accomplished vocalist.

—The team of five members who were awarded the first prize in the membership contest conducted by the Y. M. C. A. last month, will be given a turkey banquet, the prize, to-night. The winners are Walter Conner, Okra Tyre, Scott Leach, Edmund Story and Wilbur Reid. Each boy will be permitted to invite a girl friend to the banquet.

—Farmers of Lafayette and Greenville township are engaged in digging sassafras roots out of the fence corners and the woodland fields of the upland farms, and are selling them to a company in Louisville that pays from $8 to $10 a ton, making a source of income from something that has heretofore been a considerable annoyance to farm owners.

—Farmers of Dubois county have formed a company and are making arrangements for establishing a canning factory at Huntingburg, more than half the capital stock having been subscribed. This establishment will furnish a profitable market for the tomatoes, fruits and vegetables grown in the gardens within driving distance of Huntingburg.

—A recruiting station will be opened in the Masonic Temple building, Pearl and Springs streets, this week. It will be under control of the officers in Louisville and will be in charge of Sergt. Marion A. McKinney, of this city, who is in the regular army. It is believed that a number of recruits will be enlisted from Floyd county and the counties tributary.

—John Hartman remains unimproved at St. Edward's City Hospital, where he has been under treatment for the last week, and fears are entertained that he will not recover. He was driving down the knobs, when his horse became unmanageable. He was thrown from his buggy, and his skull was fractured. An operation was performed, but he has never become conscious since the accident.

—A meeting of the Corydon Canning Company, the stock of which is owned mainly in this city, will be held at Corydon, February 11, at which time arrangements will be made for contracting for the tomato acreage for the coming season. It is the intention of the company to make contracts for a much larger acreage than heretofore, and the plant will be run to its full capacity during the coming season.

—The residence of H. R. Love, 1404 East Elm street, was entered Saturday night. Mr. Love's clothing was carried to the kitchen of the house, where it was thoroughly searched and left lying on the floor. No money or valuables were secured, and the thieves carried off only a big plug of tobacco. The police have suspicions as to the identity of the burglar and an arrest will be made. It obtained entrance by prying open a rear window.

—Within the last few weeks scores of mortgages have been filed for record in the office of the County Recorder, and it is said that many property holders have placed incumbrances on their property in order to raise money with which to pay the sewer and street assessment. The mortgages are for the most part in small amounts and payable in one or two years, indicating that the loan was to meet some small liability where ready money was needed.

—The city authorities have received the horse, bicycle and dog tags for the year 1908, and persons liable must procure them at once or they will be subjected to arrest. The patrolmen have been ordered by the chief of police to notify all horse, bicycle and dog owners that the tags must be procured. Horse tags are $1.50 each, while bicycle tags are fifty cents and dog tags $1. The revenue to the city from these sources amounts to nearly $2,000 annually.

—The Executive Committee of New Albany Lodge of Elks, composed of E. M. Bir, Theodore Mathes, M. C. Thornton, Charles D. Kneefel, J. A. Kraft and John W. Gaither, is engaged in the preliminary work incident to the county fair, which will be held at the home, on Pearl street, the last week of the month. Sub-committees will be appointed during the present week, and from now until the entertainment begins the entire membership of the lodge will be engaged in canvassing their friends to secure articles to be sold. The entertainment is given for the purpose of raising a sufficient sum to pay the entire debt of the lodge and place the organization on a solid financial basis. It will require about $1,400 to do this.

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LIFE SENTENCE

Favored By Superintendent For Abnormals.

SHOULD BE TREATED LIKE THE INCURABLE INSANE.

RECOMMENDS ESTABLISHING OF SEPARATE INSTITUTION.

PROPOSITION IS A NEW ONE.

The overcrowded condition of the Indiana Reformatory at Jeffersonville has caused W. H. Whittaker, general superintendent of the institution, to give considerable study as to the cause and the remedy. As to the first he explained briefly in his annual report that too many of the inmates were abnormals, who, when released on parole had no strength to resist temptation and were soon brought back. As a result of this many of the convicted boys and young men have been kept in confinement longer than they would if it could be seen that there was any disposition on their part to go back to society and lead honest and moral lives.

The report shows that out of the 294 arrivals under sentence of court during the year a total of ninety-seven, practically one-third, had been convicted before, one of the number six times and three five times. Fifty-eight, more than half of the ninety-seven, had been convicted once before. Practically all of these received their final discharges and could have become useful citizens had they desired to do so. All of them have reached a period in life where they should be able to tell right from wrong and are not children who should be in orphans' homes, Mr. Whittaker says.

For relieving the crowded condition, which Mr. Whittaker asserts is caused by the abnormals, it is suggested that a new institution be established in which to confine the abnormals and send them there for life, so they will not have a chance to go back to their old methods after being released as reformed. Since writing his part of the report Mr. Whittaker has become so much impressed with the idea that he has expressed a hope that Gov. Hanly, in his next message, will recommend to the Legislature that an appropriation be made to establish an institution in which to confine the abnormals for life and free the outer world of them.

It is figured by Mr. Whittaker that the cost of establishing such an institution would be about $200,000 by beginning with a tract of land containing 500 acres, although he believes it should eventually be increased to at least 2,000 acres. The 500 acres of land, which should be good, Mr. Whittaker thinks, could be purchased for $50,000, the remaining $150,000 to be applied to building a wall around the grounds, putting up suitable buildings for shops and sleeping apartments and equipping them.

The Indiana Reformatory, which has 960 cells, now has a population of 1,200, making it necessary to double the number in many of the cells. The seating capacity of the chapel is not sufficient to accommodate all of the inmates and the aisles have to be filled with chairs. Mr. Whittaker says this is a violation of the law against overcrowding halls in which public gatherings are held. Mr. Whittaker expressed the belief that many men who are considered abnormals could be saved when they realized it was confinement for life in case they would not behave, and they could be sent back to one of the other institutions to be reformed when it was shown they were sincere in their efforts to do so.

In other words, Mr. Whittaker's idea is that the treatment of abnormal criminals should be practically on the same lines as the insane, who, if incurable, are kept in confinement for life, but if they become cured are released. The proposition is a new one in the treatment of criminals and is beginning to attract a great deal of attention in Indiana and elsewhere. Mr. Whittaker says the Indiana Reformatory has not become overcrowded through keeping men there longer than they should be under the indeterminate sentence law, but for the reason that it is not safe to release them to become a menace to society.

JUDGE MONTGOMERY

Called Upon To Construe New Depository Law.

Judge Harry C. Montgomery, in the Clark Circuit Court at Jeffersonville tomorrow will take up the application of the First National Bank, of Charlestown, to have it demonstrated to the Boards of Finance of Charlestown and Oregon townships that the plaintiff is a solvent corporation and entitled to some of the deposits of the public moneys of the two townships under the new depository law. According to this, where there are two or more banking establishments in a township each is entitled to act as depository for a part of the township funds, provided they are bid for by the banks. In townships where no banks are located all solvent banking institutions of the State that bid to become depositories are entitled to a share of the public funds.

The law regulates the rate of interest to be paid and there is no competition on this line. In Charlestown township there are two banks—the Bank of Charlestown and the First National Bank, of Charlestown. Both of these, it is claimed, bid for the deposits, but the latter corporation was ignored entirely, although it is asserted that all the legal conditions were complied with by the bank. In Oregon township there is no bank, but there were four bidders for the deposits, two of them being the Charlestown banks, but only one was recognized. According to law, it is said, each bidder should have been given a pro rata of the deposits.

In some of the Indiana townships that have no bank in them funds were deposited in the nearest bidding bank on the ground it was more convenient to do so, but a number of decisions have been made in the last few days in which the finding was that this should not have been done, but the deposits should have been divided among the banks that had bids on file and were solvent.

NOTES OF THE NEWS FROM JEFFERSONVILLE.

—The local branch of the American Car and Foundry Company is completing a small contract for cabooses for the Ferrocarril de Nalcozari railroad, of Mexico.

—Evangelistic services will be begun at the German Methodist Episcopal church this evening and will be continued throughout the present week and perhaps longer.

—The January meeting of the Jeffersonville Ministerial Association will be held to-day at Wall-street Methodist Episcopal church, and a paper on "Civic Righteousness" will be read by the Rev. J. S. Ward.

—The Board of Public Works will meet to-day to hear remonstrances against the amount assessed for the improvement of Spring street from Court avenue to Fourteenth street, and it is believed there will be several complaints.

—John Amick, who is charged with assault and battery on Garfield Pratt, was brought to the county jail from Underwood yesterday by a constable to await a hearing before Magistrate Alexander Neville on Wednesday.

—Mrs. Mary Eliza Shannon, who was the wife of John P. Shannon, died at her home in Howard Park Saturday evening after a long illness of cancer. She was sixty-four years old last September and her maiden name was Yarber.

—The regular monthly meeting of Ann Rogers Clark Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, which was to have been held to-morrow, has been postponed for one week, and will meet with Mrs. L. C. Baird on Tuesday, January 21.

—Burdette Bower, who was a son of George B. Bower, a former member of the Board of County Commissioners, died at his home in Washington township Saturday evening after a brief illness. He was about thirty-five years old and unmarried.

—Tabor Lodge, No. 92, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has purchased new paraphernalia at a cost of $450, and will use it for the first time to-morrow night. On January 27 the organization will celebrate the fifty-seventh anniversary of its institution.

—In anticipation of being transferred from the Government Depot in this city, Capt. G. G. Bailey has all of his household effects, excepting a few articles, crated, and has taken the furnished home of W. C. Prau until there are later developments.

—R. M. Baggerly, who has been mentioned as a probable candidate for the Democratic nomination of Township Trustee, has practically decided to get into the race, but will not announce what determination he has reached until later in the week.

—The street crossing at Wall and Front streets, which is continually hauled over by coal teams, is in such a condition that it can hardly be used, and many people residing in the locality are compelled to go two squares out of their way to evade the crossing.

—Charles D. Pernett, who was a deputy under Sheriff John S. Pernett and retired with him on January 1, has secured a position as messenger with an express company and will go on the road after taking a vacation at the home of his parents in Bethlehem.

—A league game of basketball will be played at Spieth's Theater in this city on Wednesday evening between the teams from the First Kentucky regiment, of Louisville, and the Apollos, of this city. On next Saturday night the Georgetown, Ky., College team will be here.

—Prof. S. L. Scott, who is now on his third term, has decided not to be considered for the position of chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Clark county. Judge George H. D. Gibson, of Charlestown, and Isaac G. Phipps, of this city, are being spoken of as his successor.

—The Township Trustees are publishing their annual financial statements under the law and in them are required to show the amount of money paid out of the dog fund for fowls or animals killed or maimed. In some instances the amount is considerable, while in others it is small.

—The Scott Circuit Court will meet this morning and the following jury has been drawn: Ivan Morgan, Polk Mack, George C. Everhart, Joseph Taflinger, W. A. Carlisle, Harley Gillespie, Osa Langdon, Ephraim Chasteen, Fred Selving, George Gardner, Samuel E. Furnish, George T. Pound.

—The Young Men's Club of the First Christian church has been organized and the following officers have been elected: Elmer M. Frank, president; Theodore Lyons, vice president; Edward Bishop, secretary; Albert Streng, treasurer. Meetings will be held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

—The First Christian church yesterday held the annual election of officers, the result being as follows: B. H. Robinson, T. J. Breck and Edward Hallett, elders; Wilmer Van Campen, J. W. Perry, Gay G. Goodwin, E. M. Frank, J. E. Glitner and Charles Knight, deacons; W. A. Davis and J. A. Brown, trustees.

—The dog war is still being pushed unrelentingly by the police, and several complaints will be filed to-day, but on account of the City Attorney being busy, it is not likely that any of the cases can be called until Wednesday, and in event the ordinance is repealed to-morrow night there will be nothing to prosecute under.

—The meeting this afternoon for the purpose of reorganizing the Republican County Central Committee is not expected to be attended by any unusual event. N. H. Myers will probably be re-elected chairman, and it is the belief that A. H. Ramber will become secretary, as W. J. Schwaninger does not want the place again.

—More "for rent" signs can now be seen over the city than for months, but the unoccupied buildings are either too high in price or are undesirable as homes for the better class of people who can pay moderate rent. A large number of persons who came here while the car works was in full blast have left for the country, where living is cheaper.

—William Densford, who was formerly employed by the Government on the Louisville canal, is home from Pittsburg, where he has been employed as a civil engineer for a steel firm that does construction work. He says that he was laid off while at work, along with all the men under him and that since January 1, 25,000 men have lost their positions in the Pittsburg district.

—The police were out in plain clothing yesterday to watch the saloons, but only one was caught. Although Patrolmen Summers and Hutt were out all day. The night force was kept on duty until after 8 o'clock yesterday morning under an order of the Police Board. Albert Locher, seventeen years old, and a companion named Fricke were caught going into the hallway next to Gavin's saloon and were taken to the police station by Patrolman Summers.

Dies In California.

Sharpsburg, Ky., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—Relatives in this county have received word of the death of Mrs. Blanche Reed, who died at Oakland, Cal. She was fifty-six years of age and was the daughter of Harrison Gill, who was for many years proprietor of the Olympian Springs, this county, where she was reared. Her first husband was John O. Miller. Her last husband was the Rev. C. F. Reed, a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She leaves four children by her first husband, Harry Berkley, Rebecca, Maury and Martha.

VIOLIN OWNER SEARCHES EXPERT TO TELL HIM IF HIS INSTRUMENT IS GENUINE STRADIVARIUS

H. Backstrom Got It From His Brother Who Paid $3 For It—Has Time-Stained Trademark.

H. Backstrom, of 2109 West Jefferson street, has an old violin, the neck of which is broken off at the body. The instrument is brown with age and on the inside bears the name of Antonius Stradivarius, the famous violin-maker of Italy. Mr. Backstrom is making an effort to ascertain whether the instrument is genuine. If it is its value might range from $3,000 upward, as the violins manufactured by Stradivarius are world famous for their excellence in tone and workmanship.

Mr. Backstrom is only able to trace the instrument back to a blind violinist who played for a number of years on the streets of Chicago. His brother, Axel Backstrom, secured the instrument from the old man in Chicago three years ago, paying $3 for it. He gave the violin to the present owner after he had it in his possession about a year. The neck was broken off at the time, but has since been replaced.

Mr. Backstrom says he thought nothing of the violin or that it had a possible hidden value until one day some months ago he was passing down a street in New Orleans and saw on display a genuine Stradivarius, which had been found by a Catholic priest and sold for $2,000. He then went home and examined his violin and found, much to his surprise, that on the inside was the name of the famous violin-maker. Since that time Mr. Backstrom has been trying to find someone who might tell him whether his instrument is genuine.

Inside the violin is the following inscription: "Antonius Stradivarius, Cremona, Faciebat Anno 1732." There is also a trademark. If the violin was made in 1732 it may be of considerable value. Mr. Backstrom says there is every evidence to show that the violin was not made by machinery. A strip which runs around the edge of all violins is rough and has every appearance of having been made with a knife. There are also other evidences which show that it was made by hand.

Mr. Backstrom says he has had the violin played on by a number of musicians, and they all have declared that the tone and sound was excellent and far superior to most.

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